FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1845. [NO. 1478.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. D. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

HAYMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL.

The Subscriber, grateful to his friends and former patrons, hereby gives notice to them and the public that he will commence the Fall Term in his School on Tuesday the 7th of October. He has employed as an Assistant for the year, Mr. Jesse P. Smith, a graduate of the University, a thorough scholar, and a good teacher. The place where his School is located is airy, dry and healthy; retired from the bustle of the town, easy of access, and peculiarly fitted as a place of study. Unremitted attention will be given to the Exercises of the School; and being provided with the best assistance, it shall be the endeavor not to be outdone by any School in the State in bringing forward the Student, developing the powers of his mind, preparing him for higher Institutions, or for the active business of life. Students from abroad may be accommodated with board in my family, or in the neighborhood, at a reasonable rate. It is particularly desired, that as far as possible, all who intend to join the School should do so at the opening of the Term, so that the whole may be more conveniently classed. Persons coming from the country need be under no apprehensions concerning the health of the place, it being on elevated ground, furnished with the best of water, and having all the virtues of the best sand-hill residences as a security against disease.

S. COLTON, *Principal.*

Sept. 20, 1845. 77-2w

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have associated themselves in business, under the firm and style of

J. & E. McPherson,

And taken a Store on Green street, midway between Eccles' Bridge and the Market House, where they are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a

General Assortment of
DRY GOODS,

Among which are—Cloths, supr. black and fancy Cassimeres, Satin, Velvet and Valencia Vestings, Pilot Cloths, Muslin-de-Laine, Cashmere-d-Ecosse, Merinos, Alpacas, Bombazines, Flannels, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys, Blankets, Irish Linen, Long Lawn, Gentlemen's Scarfs and Stocks, Italian Cravats, supr. Silk Shawls, Plaid and Knit ditto, Canvass and Padding, Silk Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, Suspenders, Taylor's Persian Thread, Cotton Hose and Half Hose, Bonnet Ribbons, Victoria Girdles.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, fine Florence and Straw Bonnets,

And many other articles in the Dry Goods line too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices. Those wishing to purchase, will please call and examine the Stock.

A. & E. McPHERSON.

Sept. 23, 1845. 77-6w

☞ Carolinian copy.

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Side-boards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the large double Brick Store House foot of Haymount, formerly occupied by J. C. & G. B. Atkins, recently by Jones & Dunn, where he will open in a few days a very extensive assortment of GOODS, of almost every variety, a more particular description of which will be given hereafter.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

September 24, 1845. 77-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

WATCHES, Jewelry, Military Goods, Guns, Pistols, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, &c., &c.,

And a general assortment of SPECTACLES of all kinds. His stand is on the Northeast corner of Market Square.

☞ Work in his line done at the shortest notice, and warranted.

J. M. BEASLEY.

September 20, 1845. 77-4w

STRAYED,

FROM the Subscriber's plantation on Deep River in Chatham county, about four weeks ago, a large black young Mare MULE, for the recovery of which a liberal reward will be paid. When last heard from she was about 10 miles West of my plantation.

J. HAUGHTON.

Gulf P. O., Sept. 20, 1845. 77-3w

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

3500 LBS. BACON, of very superior quality, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

September 22, 1845. 77-3w

Money Wanted.

THE Subscriber requests all those indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, over 12 months standing, to settle the same as soon as practicable, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. B. Payments may be made to John Hartman or James McDonald in the absence of the Subscriber.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

Sept. 22, 1845. 77-tf

☞ Carolinian copy 4 weeks.

Fayetteville, 22d Sept. 1845.

HEAD QUARTERS—REGIMENTAL ORDERS.
33d Regiment N. C. Militia.

THE OFFICERS of the 33d Regiment of North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, ON THURSDAY THE 16th OCTOBER NEXT, at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs;—and to have their respective Companies at the same place, on FRIDAY the 17th October, at 10 o'clock A. M., for parade.

By order of the Col. Commandant.

77] ELIJAH FULLER, Adjutant.

Carolinian copy till day of Parade.

KNOWLTON'S PATENT

For grinding Corn, Cob, and Shuck, and shelled Corn, with increased speed.

THE undersigned are Agents for this improvement, in the Counties of Duplin, Sampson, Brunswick, Columbus, Richmond and Anson. One object of this notice is to let those who may wish to avail themselves of the great privilege of grinding for their stock, know, that they may house their corn in the shuck, and that they can have the patent applied to their mills this Fall.

By experiment, corn cobs are found to contain saccharine matter, mucilage, oil and tar. They make good potash. Experience further shows, that animals fed with meal of which the cob is a part, are less liable to disease than they otherwise would be. A gentleman of this (Cumberland) county has tried it for ten years, and has not lost a horse in the time, (except a colt from staggers;) who reas, prior to that time, he lost one or two annually. We consider it a settled point, that this kind of food affords not only a great saving of grain, at least one-fourth, but is highly important on account of its wholesome effects. Of this we have sufficient testimony. Persons wishing the improvement in the above counties, may address

W DAVIS,
Sy. Paul's, Robeson, N. C., or
M. RUSSELL, Fayetteville.

Mill owners of Bladen, Robeson and Cumberland, may, when they wish the improvement, make it known to

M. RUSSELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1845. 77-tf

I hereby certify that I have had my grist mill adjusted on Knowlton's patent, for the purpose of grinding corn in the ear and shuck, which it now does well and fine, at the rate of 20 bushels per hour, and corn shelled at least one third faster than before; stones thirty-eight inches in diameter. I consider it a very valuable improvement to planters, the saving in feeding with corn and cob meal about one-fourth, and the food more wholesole for stock generally.

THOS. C. SMITH.

August 21, 1845.

BLADEN COUNTY, August 22, 1845.

I hereby certify that I have had Knowlton's patent for grinding corn, cob and shuck, applied to my grist mill, and am pleased with its performance, as it grinds the corn and shuck sufficiently fine, and grinds shelled corn with about half a head of water, at least twice as fast as it used to do with a full head.

JOHN McCALL.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his **BOOK STORE** to the New Fire-proof building just erected on the well known Stand which he has occupied for twelve years past. He is now receiving, via Warsaw, his full supplies of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Purchased during the last few weeks in New York, to which he invites the attention of his old friends and customers.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 20.

Southern Harmonies,

JUST RECEIVED, together with a variety of **SCHOOL BOOKS.**

Also, The History of the Irish Volunteers of 1782, price 25 cents; Evelyn, or the Heart unmasked, by Mrs. Mowatt, 2 vols., 50; Pen and Ink Sketches, 50; Mysteries of the Inquisition, 2 vols, 1 00; Paul Deverel, 25; The Lone Star, a Tale of Texas, 25; The Village Belles, 25; Mrs. Candle's Curtain Lectures, with plates, 12½; Paul Redding, 25; Chronicles of the Bastile, 75; History of Mesmerism, 25.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

Splendid Lotteries.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

50,000!!!.

THE SPLENDID
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class B for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, October 11th, 1845.

78 NUMBER LOTTERY—15 DRAWN BALLOTS.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital of $50,000!
1 Splendid Prize of 25,000!

1 Prize of	$10,000	50 Prizes of	$1,000
1 ditto	6,000	50 ditto	500
1 ditto	3,877	50 ditto	400
	&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of 26	Wholes,		$180 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	90 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	45 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths	22 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

September 6, 1845. 75-dpd

NOTICE,

THE Certificate of Stock for Seventeen Shares of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of the Subscriber, having been lost, Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors for the issue of a new Certificate.

WM. HOOPER.

Sept. 12, 1845. 76-3m

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$200,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

[MUTUAL.]

Croton Insurance Company.

Office, No. 35 Wall Street,

Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES.

James Harper,	Charles L. Vose,
Edward Richardson,	Zadock Pratt,
James Phalen,	George C. De Kay,
S. A. Lawrence.	Loring Andrews,
Edwin R. Tremain,	Joseph B. Nones,
S. M. Crandall,	Leonard Appleby,
John Breasted,	Asa S. Crosby,
James Cruikshank,	John J. Herrick,
J. Leander Starr,	Abraham Van Nest,
William B. Cozzens,	John B. Lasala.
Herman D. Gould,	Samuel Sherwood,
Theodore A. Meyer,	James Cook,
Cyrus Chenery,	E. T. Aldrich,
Lawrence Hill,	George Whitaker,
W. H. Townsend,	Thomas Monahan,
Robert Lane,	George Palen,
John T. Gilchrist,	William Burgoyne.
J. H. Suydam.	

SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE, Pres't.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAML CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloyd" for the port of N. York.

☞ **The undersigned, as Agents** of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incoporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandize, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

100,000 Acres Valuable Timber Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE MANUFACTURING at their "Beaver Creek Mill"—

Heavy 3-4 Brown Cotton Shirtings,
Ditto 30 inch do do ditto,
Ditto 4-4 do do Sheetings,
Ditto 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for Men's wear,
Ditto 39 inch do do do do ditto,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15; Plough Lines; Seine and Wrapping Twine; Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Marble Factory

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

MINERAL SPRING ACAMEDY.

OWING to the hardness of the times and the want of ability in the community generally, the prices of Tuition are reduced to one half. Payment is required in advance, of all without the bounds of my congregations.

From the cheapness of Tuition and the healthiness of the situation, it is anticipated that the school will be large. It will be therefore necessary to use Class Books. By reference to Mr. Hale in Fayetteville, or myself, it may be ascertained what the Class Books are.

H. McLAURIN.

August 29, 1845. 74-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their **Fall and Winter Supply of GOODS,** consisting in part of blue, black, invisible green, and steel mix'd Cloths; Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Satin and Valencia Vestings; Prints; Crape and Muslin De-Lains; Cashmere-de-E'Cosse; plain and fig'd Alpacas; Plaid Linseys; Silk, Cotton, and Wool Shawls; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Gloves; Hosiery; Ribbons; Thread and Muslin Edgings and Insertings; Flannels; Kerseys; Tickings; Negro Blankets; fine Bed ditto.

—ALSO—

Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Bonnets, and Fur and Cloth Caps,

All of which will be offered at the lowest market prices.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1845. 76-8w

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY 13th OCTOBER, will be sold at the Market House,

1 Lot on Bow street.
1 Lot and Warehouse in Campbellton.
1 Lot and Warehouse below McLauchlin's Shop.

The Store on Person street, on leased ground, now occupied by J. W. Wooten.

The Store on Person street, next to the above, occupied by G. W. Carver.

Terms at Sale.

WILLKINGS, Auctioneer.

Sept. 17, 1845. 76ts

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 61tf

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

THE WAR OF 1812.

In the last Observer we published an extract from Mr. Ingersoll's forthcoming History of the last War, being a beautiful delineation of the character of President Madison. The following picture of men and things in the Congress of 1813, is deeply interesting:—

"There were then none of that large corps of licensed and licentious news-mongers at Washington, since established in the capital, as letter-writers for various public journals; the National Intelligencer, the only daily paper, was nearly suspended; both the editors and seven of the workmen having gone down with the volunteer companies, together with all the regular troops and volunteers that could be mustered from Washington, Georgetown and that neighborhood, to the number of about 3,000 men, to face the foe; also General Armstrong, Secretary of War; Col. Monroe, Secretary of State; Captain Jones, Secretary of the Navy; and many others as volunteers. All business was suspended. Most of the men took up arms. The British advancing vessels were supposed to be some miles below, on their way to Washington. The Adams vessel of war, commanded by Lieutenant Wadsworth, Fort Warburton, and other defensible points, were disposed of as was thought best for resistance; and the Secretary of the Navy slept on board of that vessel. At the same time, British vessels were moving up the Chesapeake towards Annapolis, besides those ascending the Potomac towards Washington. Some skirmishing took place at Swan's Point, where one or two of our militia were killed just before Colonel Monroe got on the ground with a troop of horse—he being always among the most active and indefatigable of our volunteers. There were some companies and parts of regiments of the regular infantry and artillery, together with the volunteers, stationed wherever thought best. The enemy's squadron, as was understood, in two divisions—the first under Admiral Cockburn, the second under Admiral Warren—were carefully sounding, and slowly sailing up the Chesepeake, amounting, according to our tidings, to six or seven line-of-battle ships, three frigates, a brig, three schooners, and several transports with land forces, taking islands, and threatening to visit Washington. Batteries and other defensive works were going up under the superintendence of Colonel Wadsworth, an old officer of artillery, at Greenleaf's Point and the navy-yard.—Such militia and other troops as remained, were drilled every morning at dawn, with perpetual appeals to the spirit of the people, against what the public prints stigmatized as the enemy's character, mode of warfare, and black barbarities.

"This state of alarm and excitement continued about a week, during which that attack was apprehended, which, thirteen months afterwards, laid the public edifices of Washington in ruins. Some of the black barbarities of the English were blazoned in the Richmond Enquirer, National Intelligencer, and other publications, with particulars shocking to be even alluded to.

"Our situation was discouraging. From the beginning, the war had gone continually against us, except at sea, where we were overwhelmed by numbers. There was too much reason to apprehend that the United States were no match for Great Britain. Defeated and disgraced everywhere, Congress was to impose the burden of taxes on a divided people, who had been taught by leaders of the war party to look upon a tax-gatherer as a thief, if not to shoot him as a burglar. The sentiment was universal, that we had not one military man in whom either the army or the country could place confidence. The capture of the unlucky Chesapeake seemed to wake us, as it were, from a dream of unexpected sea comfort, of which the flood was over, and the ebb set in. The country was at the lowest point of depression, where fear is too apt to introduce despair. In Senate, the State of New York, a principal theatre of military operations, was represented, in part, by a senator, Obadiah German; the State of Pennsylvania, nearly unanimous for the war, by another, Michael Leib, popular there, and active everywhere; the State of Maryland by a third, General Samuel Smith, a rich merchant of great experience, address, and influence; and the State of Virginia by a fourth senator, Wm. B. Giles, the most expert debater, and one of the ablest members of that vital branch of both executive and legislative government, all inimical to Madison and his administration; besides several other senators nominally of the war party, but not well disposed to the President, who was opposed by a large and powerful party in that body, in which combinations frequently defeated his most important measures. The Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Gallatin) was gone to Europe, to solicit the only relief he considered practicable for the country. The merely perfunctory duties of the Treasury Department, owing to the President's hardly-justifiable adhesion to Mr. Gallatin as its head, were temporarily performed by the Secretary of the Navy, Captain Jones, who, with respectable abilities, could hardly fulfil the arduous duties of his own station. The Postmaster General (Mr. Granger) was so much opposed to the President, that he found it necessary, not long after, to remove him from office, and put Governor Meigs of Ohio in his place. The Secretaries of State and War, Colonel Monroe and General Armstrong, were said to be breathing that rivalship for the presidential succession, which put the former in the latter's place, when Armstrong was tumultuously driven from Washington the night after its capture by the enemy. The executive departments of government were out of joint with each other, and many of them out of favor with most of the advocates of the war. There was a large, bold, and some of them unscrupulous minority—without, however, any treacherous disloyalty that I know of, beyond the usual struggle of parties to supplant each other. Some members, no doubt, countenanced that extreme opposition which afterwards centred in the Hartford convention, whatever its undivulged designs may have been. But there was neither despair nor more than party dissension at any moment in either house of Congress, less faction in the minority, and more unanimity in the majority, than would have been the case under less trying circumstances. The disastrous commencement of the war was not without the uses of adversity. From a distant point of time, we may look back upon the external pressure and internal resistance of that crisis with gratitude to the overruling Providence which, by what seemed calamitous occurrences, prepared the country for happy results. Next to divine Providence, this historical acknowledgment is due to that popular providence—that much despised, abused, and undervalued mass of the people; a considerable, however fluctuating, yet constant majority of the American nation; the least calculating, but truest, and firmest of all, who, under every tribulation, upheld and cheered their lineal offspring—a majority in the House of Representatives. Those on whom the taxes bore hardest, whose livelihoods were most interrupted, whose names would probably never be blazoned to celebrity—like the common sailor and soldier, who bore the brunt of war, actuated more by patriotic impulse than selfish reason—they never deserted nor faltered. 'Who loves the people?' said Voltaire, a greater architect than Bonaparte of that prodigious revolution which restored their sovereignty, notwithstanding all its abuses and aberrations. Yet without coincidence with that least selfish, though least refined mass—without even party spirit, so much deprecated—what state can be free, what free state great, what statesman strong?

"Among the fervid and the fearless to whom no small share of the popular success of that war is attributable under extremely trying circumstances, none is entitled to more grateful recollection, than the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Henry Clay. Ardent and bold in support of the war and Madison's administration of it; prompt, clear, cogent, and authoritative in the chair; eloquent, forcible, aggressive in speech; impulsive, and overbearing, yet adroit and commanding in conduct; resolute and daring in all things; without much learning, study, or polish, he was then in the flower of his age, and robust health, the powerful champion of whatever he undertook, and master spirit wherever he acted. His descent from presiding over the representation of popular sovereignty was the first step of his declension.

"We had hardly the door closed in secret session, before John Rhea, of Tennessee, came within ten votes of carrying his motion to lay Colonel Stuart's resolution on the table, which Rhea denounced as a factious attack upon the administration. As Colonel Stuart submitted the resolution on his responsibility for his sincerity, feeling bound to believe it at least, until the contrary should be shown, I voted with Macon and a few others of our party, with all the Federalists, against laying it on the table. Mr. Rhea was a great oddity, in appearance, behavior, dress, speech, and temper; a rich old bachelor, a very honest man, a thorough-going party man, and a good-natured man, but one of those gruff, growling persons, who would rather be considered unkind, when he really was not. The Tennessee delegation, at that time, besides Mr. Rhea, consisted, among others, of Felix Grundy, a distinguished member of the war party, and of General John Sevier, an old Indian hunter, as straight and almost as stiff as an arrow, with the stern deportment of reserve and self-possession, which men are apt to contract, who have much intercourse with savages, and the hardihood of frontier life, on the outskirts of civilization, in perpetual conflict with them. General Sevier, if I am not mistaken, had been involved, among the pioneers of the West, in a rencontre with the most extraordinary American of the nineteenth century,—General Jackson,—also of Tennessee.

"After Rhea's motion was negatived, Mr. Thomas G. Gholson, of Virginia, moved to strike out the preamble from Colonel Stuart's resolution; which being done, and the blow at the administration, if any was intended, thus parried; the subject came before the House for consideration on its merits.

"The weather was in canicular sympathy with our condition, as representatives of the country and the party on whom its forlorn fortunes were pressing; one of those dry, sultry, windy, not cloudy, but misty, murky, smoky, overcast, uncomfortable dog-days, whether the regular caniculars had set in or not, which surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, with the sluggish Potomac, and extensive flats between it and the Tyber, closed July and prefaced August with unwholesome, enervating, sweltering, atrabilious, suffocating, languid, feverish heat, as hot as the faction within and war without. Washington was unhealthy in the latter part of summer and most of autumn. There were few of the crowds of visiters or of inhabitants now there; most of those few had marched away on the sudden campaign sprung up; and Pennsylvania avenue, the only peopled part of that metropolis of magnificent distances, had hardly a listener along its discousolate thoroughfare. Congress were nearly alone in the Capitol, of which only the two wings were then built, without the rotundo, or either of the noble fronts now facing east and west; the whole pile imperfect and extemporary. It blew a hurricane, roaring like great guns through the dome of the House of Representatives, and struck down the flag ratline on the top.—Distant artillery was audible, as was thought, from time to time, and rumors continually afloat as the enemy advanced. The division of parties was so intense that there was little personal intercourse among many members of opposite sides.—The federalists and the republicans did not sit together, except a few republicans overflowing among the federalists, occupying the Speaker's left. Debate ran high.—Mr. Clay was an excellent presiding officer, but he could not keep the House always in order. Alexander Hanson, a small man, in delicate health, editor of the Federal Republican newspaper, one of the boldest in opposition, was a sharp, fierce speaker, and attacked sometimes the Speaker himself. Mr. Thomas Grosvenor, of New York, was the readiest debater and hardest hitter of the federalists; Mr. Gaston, a handsome man, of pleasing address and speech, Mr. Oakley, Mr. Daniel Sheffey, Mr. Richard Stockton, Mr. Webster, Mr. Pickering, Mr. Pitkin, were prominent on that side. Mr. Clay, Mr. Calhoun, Solomon Sharpe, of Kentucky, (assassinated in the Beauchamp homicide,) Mr. Troup, of Georgia, Governor Wright, of Maryland, James Fisk, of Vermont, Jonathan Fisk, of New York, William Duval, afterwards governor of Florida, John W. Taylor, afterwards Speaker, Felix Grundy, were leading men of the republican party. John Forsyth did not speak that session, nor till the middle of the next, distinguished as he became for speaking talent. Nor did Mr. Webster that session make any of the great speeches on which his reputation rose afterwards. He and Mr. Stockton were gone home when the proceedings of this conclave took place."

* * * * * * *

"During the angry discussion, when the House was sometimes noisy, the Speaker commanded silence with unusual emphasis: 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'if we do arm and take the field, I am sure we shall be beat, if there is not more order kept in the ranks than in this house. I should be sorry to head so disorderly a body.' At that time, when the old generals were to be laid aside, and successful juniors had not yet appeared, it was, among other devices, one of the expedients contemplated to commission Mr. Clay for the army; also Mr. John Randolph, notwithstanding his unmitigated opposition to the declaration of war. Superseded by Mr. Eppes, Mr. Randolph was not a member of the war Congress: his urgent, constant, and potent efforts to prevent the declaration, having lost him the district he so long represented. Mr. Clay in the field might have found there a theatre for his genius, possibly better adapted than Congress."

The limits of a newspaper will not permit us to follow Mr. Ingersoll in his elaborate review of the campaign under General Harrison; but we will close this notice with the following reference to Mr. Clay:

"After those British fugitive amphibious inroads had taken place at Frenchtown, Havre de Grace, Frederiektown, and Georgetown, but before the before-mentioned occurrences at Craney island, Hampton, and Norfolk, on Monday, the 24th of May, 1813—in the midst, therefore, of these scenes of marauding and plunder—the session of Congress began. The President's message reminded us of the obligation of adapting measures on the supposition that the only way to peace was vigorous employment of the resources of war. And painful as the reflection is, it said this duty is particularly enforced by the spirit and manner in which the war continues to be waged by the enemy, who, uninfluenced by the unvaried examples of humanity set them, are adding to the savage fury of it on one frontier, a system of plunder and conflagration on the others, equally forbidden by respect for national character, and by the established rules of civilized warfare.

"Next day Mr. Clay was elected Speaker, and the oath administered to him by my venerable colleague, William Findley, one of the oldest men and members of the House of Representatives. The day after Peterson Goodwyn, of Virginia, submitted the customary motion for the appointment of the standing committees, which were then much fewer than since. Mr. Clay, placing Mr. Macon in the chair, with the promptitude and decision of his character, forthwith called the attention of Congress and the country to the outrages at the river Raisin, the incursions as conducted in the Chesapeake, and the enemy's general unwarrantable conduct, by moving a resolution that so much of the President's message as related to the spirit and manner in which the war had been waged, should be referred to a select committee. Raising his fine voice in the splendid hall, surrounded by representatives of the country, most of them strangers to him and to each other, with great animation and force, the speaker, with bitter recollections of the defeat and destruction of his Kentucky companions, expressed his abhorrence of the enemy's inhumanities—not only the massacre of our citizens on the western frontier, but the conflagration of hamlets, villages, and farm-houses on the maritime border. The latter outrage has not been denied, said he, but apologized for on the pretence that we had first fired on their flag. Although he believed the allegation false, he was glad it was thought necessary to make any apology. There ought to be inquiry. If the facts were as reported, they called for the indignation of all Christendom, and should be embodied in an authentic document. Mr. Clay enjoyed Mr. Madison's confidence; and it is probable that this motion was made by preconcert with him. No opposition was made to it, unusual as it was for the presiding officer to leave the chair as soon as the House was organized, take the floor, and present a motion of the appointment of an important select committee, the composition of which would be his own act. But Mr. Clay was not a man to be deterred by such considerations. Soon after, however, the matter appeared to be settled, Mr. Thomas Grosvenor, of the New York delegation, the readiest and boldest debater of the House, one of the strongest opponents of the war and administration, made a motion to reconsider; which motion is apt to open what seems to be closed. He desired to amend the resolution, by adding to it the words, *and by this nation*, after the word 'enemy': That is, that the spirit and manner in which we had carried on the war, should be authenticated, as well as that of the English. As the President's message (said Mr. Grosvenor) contrasts our humanity with their barbarity, I wish to see the evidence of the former. This, a specious intimation, was warmly repelled by Robert Wright, of Maryland, an elderly gentleman, quick with retort of all kinds, whether with tongue, pen, or pistol—for he had fought some desperate duels. The amendment, he objected, cast imputation, a libel, on our land and naval officers, who had distinguished themselves as much by humanity as valor. After a short discussion, Grosvenor's motion was rejected, but by only a majority of twelve: and the Speaker announced the special committee, without putting Mr. Grosvenor upon it, according to common parliamentary usage to place those members on committees who take an active part in debating the subject-matter. The war members of the committee were Nathaniel Macon, John Forsyth, Robert Wright, James Clarke and Perry W. Humphreys: the federalists were William Gaston and Thomas Cooper. Mr. Gaston was one of the ablest and most pleasing speakers of the House, a leading member of the opposition, afterwards chief justice of North Carolina. James Clarke was afterwards governor of Kentucky: John Forsyth governor of Georgia, senator of the United States, minister to Spain, and Secretary of State. Mr. Wright had been governor of Maryland, and had represented that State in the Senate of the United States. This select committee did not make their report till the following December, 1813, when it appeared, and was printed in a volume of 200 pages, written by John Forsyth. Of course it required time to procure the evidence and digest it. Under several heads the report explained—first, the bad treatment of American prisoners; secondly, their detention as British subjects, as natives, or naturalized; third, detention of mariners as prisoners found in England when war was declared; fourth, compulsory service of American seamen in British ships-of-war; fifth, violation of flags of truce; sixth, ransom of American prisoners from Indians in British service; seventh, pillage and destruction of private property in the Chesapeake bay and neighborhood; eighth, massacre and burning of prisoners, pillage and shooting of citizens, and burning of houses after surrendering to British and under their protection; ninth, outrages at Hampton—the last thus mentioned in the report. The shrieks of the innocent victims of infernal lust at Hampton were heard by the American prisoners, but were too weak to reach the ears or disturb the repose of British officers, whose duty as men required them to protect every female whom the fortune of war had thrown into their power. Human language affords no terms strong enough to express the emotions which the examination of the evidence has awakened. In the correspondence between the American and British commanders, will be found what is equivalent to an admission of the facts by the latter. No punishment has followed conviction of the guilty. The power of retaliation being vested in the Executive, no measure is proposed by this report. Such enormities, instead of inspiring terror, as was probably intended, being calculated to produce the contrary effect, the committee close with a resolution that the President be requested to collect and present to the House evidence of every departure by the enemy, during the war, from the ordinary mode of conducting it among civilized nations.

"Mr. Humphreys, of Tennessee, and Mr. Cooper, of Delaware, were not, I believe, in public view after that Congress. The other members of the select committee from whom this report emanated, were all conspicuous in various public stations, as governors, judges, foreign ministers, and secretaries. But none of them reached the posthumous celebrity which their chairman's name has come to;—no doubt, without his either expecting or desiring it; and as a remarkable specimen of American democracy, it merits full exhibition. Representative democracy is a modern experiment in politics, which has never yet been carried out. None of its disciples was more disposed than Mr. Macon for the trial:—so that a candid portraiture of him is as curious as it may be edifying."

LATER FROM CORPUS CHRISTI.

The steamship *Alabama* arrived at New Orleans, on Thursday morning, 18th inst., with later news from Corpus Christi. She sailed thence on the 15th.

On the 12th inst. the steamer Dayton burst her boilers, when about half way between Corpus Christi and St. Joseph's Island. Between thirty and forty persons were on board, including United States' soldiers, and the hands attached to the boat. Ten individuals were killed on the spot, including among them Lieuts. Higgins and Berry, of the 4th Regiment of Infantry. Seventeen were wounded, some of whom were not expected to survive their injuries. Captain Crossman, Quarter Master, was on board, together with two other officers. They were blown to the distance of one hundred yards, but were not severely injured. Captain C. had one of his legs somewhat bruised, but the next day was able to walk, and attend to his business. We have been unable to obtain a list of those who were killed and wounded.

We make an extract from a letter which we have received from an officer of the 7th Infantry.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Sept. 12.

Dear Sir—Gloom like a pall hangs over our whole camp. The steamer Dayton, while on her way from this to Aransas to-day, burst her boiler, when about fifteen miles from here, and sunk in eight feet water. Seven persons were killed, and seventeen injured. Among the killed, were Lieuts. Higgins and Berry, of the 4th Infantry; the other names I do not know, some of the bodies not yet having been found. These, though, were all the officers.

The explosion took place at half-past 12 o'clock, in the day time, and Dr. Crittenden, who was on board, slightly injured, informs me that she sunk in fifteen minutes after, and as she went down (covered by the water,) another boiler exploded, with a most terrific report.

Another body (deck hand) has just been brought in.

Letters of a subsequent day inform us, that the bodies of all those lost have been recovered. One of the wounded, a colored deck hand, died the next day; the other sixteen were less injured than was at first apprehended, and no fears were entertained for them. We trust that the number of killed, will not exceed eight. The Steamboat itself is an utter loss.

There is no important news from the army under Gen. Taylor. The U. S. sloop of war St. Mary's arrived at the Bay of Aransas, on the 15th instant, with a bearer of despatches on board, for Gen. Taylor, from Washington. On the evening of the same day, the U. S. brig Porpoise hove to, off the bar, and communicated with the St. Mary's. In half an hour thereafter, she sailed towards Vera Cruz. Nothing as to their purposes or intelligence transpired.

On the morning of the 14th inst. a company of traders arrived at Gen. Taylor's camp. They reported that they had seen, within two days march of the camp, about two hundred Lappans and Camanches on their way to Matamoras, (by invitation from Mexico,) to join the forces to be directed against Gen. Taylor. The report of the traders was but half credited.

Gen. Taylor sent out Lieut Scarritt with an escort of forty dragoons to reconnoitre for 30 or 40 miles about, to ascertain every thing possible, and he no doubt has spies pushed far ahead.

We have received an entire copy of the State Constitution of Texas as adopted by the Convention. Attached to it is an Ordinance, of vast importance in regard to grants of Texas lands. It will be submitted to the people at the same time as the Constitution. We copy it entire, and it is all we have time to do, and save the mail, just closing.

AN ORDINANCE.

Whereas, various contracts have been entered into by the President of the Republic of Texas, with divers individuals, with the expressed intention of colonizing an enormous amount of the public domain of Texas; and Whereas, it is believed that said contracts are unconstitutional, and, therefore, void from the beginning, and if carried out, would operate as a monopoly of upwards of a million of acres of the public domain of Texas, in the hands of a few individuals—when, in truth, the citizen soldiers and creditors of the Republic of Texas had, by the laws and constitution of said Republic, a clear and indisputable previously subsisting right to locate upon public domain thus attempted to be assigned to said contractors.

Sec. 1. Therefore, it is hereby ordained and declared, That it shall be the duty of the Attorney General of this State, or the District in which any portion of the colonists may be situate, as soon as the organization of the State shall be completed, to institute legal proceedings against all colony-contractors, &c. &c. [The bill provides for the protection of actual settlers.]

Sec. 2. Be it further ordained, That the Legislature is hereby restrained from extending any contract for settling a colony, and from relieving a contractor from the failure of the conditions, or the forfeiture accruing from noncompliance with the contract.

Sec. 3. And be it further ordained, That this Ordinance shall be presented to the people for their adoption or rejection at the same time this Constitution shall be presented to them, and the returns of the votes taken on this Ordinance, etc., etc.

Adopted in Convention, 17th Aug. 1845.

THOMAS J. RUSK, President.
JAMES H. RAYMOND, Secretary.

Texan Affairs.—The New Orleans *Picayune* gives some additional items of intelligence from Texas.

The provisions of the Constitution adopted by the Convention are published summarily. The editors express the opinion that it will be accepted by the people without hesitation.

President Jones has issued a proclamation directing the justices of the several counties to cause the polls to be opened on the 13th of October next, for the purpose of taking the sense of the people of Texas in regard to the adoption or rejection of the Constitution; also, for the purpose of taking the expression of their opinion for and against Annexation; and, also, for their opinion upon the adoption or rejection of the ordinance published above. The election is to be conducted and the returns made in conformity with the existing laws regulating elections.

Gen. James Pinckney Henderson, at the urgent solicitation of his friends, has consented to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the office of first Governor of the State of Texas. The Civilian thinks he will certainly be elected. [He is a North Carolinian.]

The city of Austin was thrown into great confusion on the 22d ult. by news that General Taylor was about to be attacked by "8000 Mexicans" and all that. The Houston Telegraph represents that it was very doubtful if any aid would be furnished Gen. T.!

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.

From Corpus Christi.—We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from General Taylor to a gentleman in this city, dated Corpus Christi, September 14th:

"As yet we have met with no enemy, nor do I expect we shall do so, at least for some time; as our Chief Magistrate cannot declare war, and from all the information I can obtain, I do not believe that Mexico will declare war against us; even should she have the temerity to do so, she will hardly attempt to invade any of our territory, but will act on the defensive and by non-intercourse."

Extent of the Oregon Territory.—On the east it skirts 800 miles along the Rocky Mountains, on the south 300 miles along the Snowy Mountains, on the west 700 miles along the Pacific Ocean, on the north 250 miles along the North American possessions of Russia and England. This valley contains 360 thousand square miles—capable undoubtedly of forming seven states as large as New York, or 40 states of the dimensions of Massachusetts.—Some of the islands on the coast are very large—sufficient to form states of themselves. These are situate north of the parallel of 48. Vancouvre's Island, 260 miles in length and 50 in breadth, contains 13,000 square miles—an area larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut. Queen Charlotte's or rather Washington Island, too, 150 miles in length and 30 in breadth, contains 4500 square miles. On both these immense islands, though they lie between the high parallels of 48 and 54 degrees, the soil is said to be well adapted to agriculture. The straits and circumjacent waters abound in fish of the finest quality. Coal of good quality, and other veins of minerals have been found.—*The Globe.*

Morocco.—A correspondent suggests, that the refusal of the Emperor of Morocco, through the Bashaw of Tangiers, to recognise our recently appointed Consul, calls for wisdom and prudence in those who have the management of our foreign affairs. It is not in itself, he says, a just occasion of hostilities, but it may lead to a state of things from which amicable relations will with difficulty be restored. We have now, as it happens, no naval force in the Mediterranean; but, as the Mexican war-cloud has pretty much departed, some of our national ships, he doubts not, will soon be ordered into that sea.—*Nat. Int.*

Tennessee.—In the election for Governor, Foster received 51,583 votes, and Brown 53,447; majority for Brown 1864. At the Presidential election, Clay received 60,030 and Polk 59,917; majority for Clay 113. The aggregate number of votes for President was 120,947 and for Governor 105,030, a falling off in the aggregate vote, since last November, of 14,917.

Mr. Gough.—The case of this Temperance Lecturer, (who lately returned, for about a week, to his old habit of intemperance,) excites the liveliest attention throughout the country. At the Massachusetts Temperance Convention, at Worcester, John Hawkins, another famous Temperance Lecturer, said

"If there was a man in the world who needed encouragement and support, it was, of all others, the reformed inebriate. He said he was blessed with an iron constitution, and his temperament was such that he was not easily led into temptation; but he had sometimes shuddered until his head grew dizzy, at the thought that some sudden and unforeseen temptation might beset him, and cause him again to "reel and stagger like a drunken man." He had felt, and the reformed inebriate always feels, that he needed props and supporters all around him. A kind word was better to him than gold—it strengthened him in virtue. He could imagine how easy it was for a man of Gough's temperament to fall away; but, said he, were he a thousand times fallen, I would a thousand times pick him up, and tell him he was still a man; bidding him go on in God's name."

The sentiment uttered by Mr. Hawkins seemed to be the prevailing one in the assembly.

Democracy in Ohio.—The principles of Locofocoism are set forth with a naked ultraism which disdains all reserve or concealment. The official orders to the party from the leaders of the canvass now going on in Ohio, announce their purposes to be, first, to put down the Ohio Banks, one and all; secondly, to require all taxes to be paid in gold and silver; thirdly, to require the Legislature to prohibit the courts of justice from enforcing any contract or transaction based on paper money.

The terrors of excommunication are held up to awe the faithful to obedience; for it is solemnly declared by official resolution, that if any man of the party comes short of the full and entire requisitions above set forth, or falters or hesitates, he "shall be henceforth and forever, *an outcast and exile from Democratic honor and confidence.*" Does not the *red cap* begin to be visible, in the gloomy light which throws ominous shadows over these conclave decrees.

Baltimore American.

The citizens of Boston have, within the last six months, invested more than six millions of dollars in improvements in Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Ohio, and Indiana; and within a few weeks those of New York have subscribed nearly three millions to the completion of the New York and Erie Railroad.

Sign of a Tedious Winter.—It is a remarkable fact, that bees, this year, so far as we can learn, says the Hartford Times, have almost universally refused to swarm; and in some instances, after filling their hives, they have commenced laying up store on the outside. Such extraordinary conduct of these weather wise and provident insects, it is thought indicates a winter of unusual length and severity.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

TWELVE DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

The British mail steamship Britannia, Capt. Hewitt, arrived at Boston on Friday morning about 10 o'clock, having left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 4th inst.

Among the passengers were the Hon. Edward Everett and his family.

The news contains nothing of leading importance. We give that of interest in extracts below. The Cotton Market was improving, the last sales being large and prices rising. A favorable change in the weather had removed much of the fear with regard to the grain crops, and the excitement which had been created by the threatening weather had very much subsided.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were still upon the continent. At the last advices, on the 30th ult., they were at the city of Gotha, at which place they made their public entrance on the 28th. They were residing there at the palace of the Duchess Pauline, the grand-mother of Prince Albert. The royal party were to leave Gotha on their return, on the 3d instant, and expected to arrive at Antwerp on the 6th, and pass thence in the Victoria & Albert, steam yacht, to the Isle of Wight.

American affairs had caused a good deal of discussion, the probability of a war between this country and Mexico, presenting in England, by turns, all the different phases which it did here. The London Times of the 30th ultimo, remarking upon the news by the Cambria, says:—

A considerable degree of importance is attached to the news concerning Mexico, published in The Times of this morning, in other places besides the Stock Exchange. At Lloyd's there are signs of apprehension that a war between the two American republics may lead to a system of privateering on the western coast of the Atlantic, dangerous to our merchant ships. The underwriters demand a higher rate of premium from this country to America, unless the clause is inserted declaring the insurance free of capture and seizure.

The boats of the British ship-of-war Pantaloon, on the Coast of Africa, after a most gallant action, captured a large slaver—eleven of the pirates were killed and eight severely wounded.

Scotland, which usually absorbs but little of the politician's attention, has been disturbed, during the last few days, by one or two *emeutes*, not very serious, but sufficient, in the absence of more stirring events, to fix the public gaze upon that part of the island. The scene of the principal outrage was Dunferraline, where the house of an employer was attacked and his family maltreated, by his operatives, arising out of a dispute about wages. Troops were despatched from Edinburgh, and the newspapers gave importance to the circumstance by displaying, in imposing capitals, the "Riots in Scotland."

The state of trade is in most respects satisfactory. The demand for all the leading staples, whether Sugar, Coffee, Wool or Cotton, is so steady as to indicate a healthy consumption, and the supplies are sufficient to check any exorbitant advance. The Iron trade was brisk and prices have improved.

There has been a terrific whirlwind on the continent. Its effects in Holland were almost as severely felt as in France. At Rouen, however, it seems to have expended its greatest violence. In that city three extensive manufactories were destroyed by the whirlwind, while all hands were at work; not less than 60 persons of all ages perished in the ruins, and 120 were wounded.

The New York Express says: "The news by the steamer is considered decidedly favorable in Wall street. The cotton market is strengthened, and holders are more firm. Flour is depressed, and sales have been made at a 6d lower. With this exception, all the leading articles of merchandise are sustained."

HIGHLAND GENEROSITY.

The rites of hospitality were inviolable among the Celts, who, lest they might discover an enemy in their guests, did not ask their names or business until after a protracted sojourn. The following affecting anecdote is related in a number of "The Clans," lately published:

"A young man from Cowal, travelling through the McGregor's country, went into a tigh osda, or inn, to pass the night. A company of [illegible] met there, and in the course of the evening, a quarrel having arisen, dirks were drawn, and Lamond (the stranger) unfortunately killed his opponent, who was no other than the son of McGregor of Glenstrae, who was then head of the clan. The young man fled with the speed of a deer, and reached a house, at the door of which stood its proprietor, looking out, as the practice was before retiring to rest, for passing strangers; and to him Lamond exclaimed, 'I have slain a man; save me from the death which now pursues me!' 'Whoever you are,' said the old chief, 'enter my house and you are safe.' In a few minutes the pursuers were at the door, impatiently inquiring whether the fugitive had been seen, 'for," said they, 'he has slain your son, and we burn for revenge!'

'Alas! my beloved child,' cried Glenstrae, bursting into a flood of bitter tears, 'the stranger has besought my protection and received it, my promise cannot be forfeited, even for this dreadful deed; as I live he shall here be safe.' The generous but sorrowing McGregor, true to his word, not only shielded him from the vengeance of his clansmen, but conveyed him under a strong guard to his native place, and on parting clasped his hand and thus addressed him: 'Lamond, you are now in safety; but take care that you meet not hereafter with my followers, for I no longer can or will protect you—farewell!' Some time after this, when the McGregors were visited with the dire and relentless persecution by which they were so long afflicted, old Alastair of Glenstrae, obliged to conceal himself from his enemies, was received with becoming hospitality, and treated with the utmost respect and kindness by this Lamond, who blessed God for affording him the opportunity of so far repaying the deep debt of gratitude which he owed to his now unfortunate friend."

Mr. Bryant, in one of his letters from Scotland, published in the New York Evening Post, says that Rev. Dr. Linsey concluded a service by announcing that there would be a third discourse in the evening.—"The subject," continued he, "will be the thoughts and exercises of Jonah in the whale's belly."

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

THE METHODIST CHURCH—DOCTOR BASCOM'S WORK ON SLAVERY—MESSRS. CLAY AND CALHOUN.

We copy from the Christian Advocate of this city, of the 18th, the following Letters from these distinguished men, on this grave and momentous subject.

Like Mr. Clay, we viewed the separation of the Northern and Southern Methodists, at first, with great alarm—not as in itself dangerous to Union, or Liberty, or Religion—but as the expositor of a state of sectional feeling and antipathy, which might eventually prove of the most absorbing and dire consequence.

We were *reluctantly* satisfied, but still convinced, that the separation was judicious and wise, and we hope to find space for some of Dr. Bascom's views:

FROM THE ADVOCATE.

"DR. BASCOM'S WORK ON SLAVERY.

In answer to brethren who have requested us to forward copies of this work, we beg to say, that we have not a copy left. We may also remark, that the entire edition of the work—a very large one—is exhausted; and the learned author is preparing a new edition, with a new analytical arrangement of the whole. We are gratified to make this announcement. The reputation of this sterling work, will be greatly enhanced by a systematic arrangement of its subjects, and a division of them into chapters and sections. The strong approval of enlightened public opinion, has already placed the work among the standard publications of the age, and it will wear its well earned honors long after such ephemeral publications as Peck's review have perished in forgetfulness.

While upon this subject, we will not withhold from our readers the opinion of two of the most distinguished Statesmen of our country, respecting the character and worth of the work in question.

FORT HILL, July 7th, 1845.

"Dear Sir: I am under much obligation to you for the copy of the Rev. Dr. Bascom's Review of the Manifesto of the Majority, which you were so kind to send me through the Rev. Mr. Whitman of Charleston.

"I have read it with much attention, and a great deal of pleasure. It is in every respect very ably executed, both as to matter and manner: and is a full and triumphant vindication of the course adopted by the Southern portion of the Methodist Church. Their conduct throughout the whole affair, was such as became Patriots and Christians.

"Dr. Bascom has displayed the talent and information, not only of an able Divine and Logician, but also of an able Statesman and profound Philosopher. I regard it, taken as a whole, the ablest production which has yet appeared against that fanatical agitation of the subject of abolition, which exists at the North and North West, and which threatens both Church and State with so much mischief. The whole Union, but more especially the South, is indebted to him for his clear and full exposition of its character, tendency and object. With great respect, I am, &c. &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

"MR. T. B. STEVENSON."

ASHLAND, August 12th, 1845.

My Dear Sir: I received your letter informing me that a new and revised edition is about to be published of Dr. Bascom's pamphlet, in respect to the divisions which have unhappily arisen in the Methodist Church. I perused a copy of the first edition with very great satisfaction, and consider it as distinguished by uncommon ability. Besides the particular questions involved in the controversy, between the Southern and Northern sections of the Methodist Church, it treats of other subjects [Slavery and Abolition] in a masterly manner, and well adapted to make a deep and lasting impression upon all patriotic and religious minds open to the reception of great and important truths. The intention of Dr. Bascom to divide the principle topics of the work into suitable chapters will be an agreeable facility to the reader of it.

"An unwarrantable interpretation has been given to a letter which I addressed several months ago to Dr. Boothe, in regard to the menaced separation of the Methodist Church. It was my purpose, in that letter, to confine myself strictly to an expression of my great regret of the consequences to the Church and to the Union, which I apprehended from the separation, without intimating any opinion whatever as to which of the two parties to the controversy was in the wrong. I understand that my letter has been construed to imply that I thought the Southern division of the Church in error, which is certainly not the opinion that I do really entertain.

"My profound regrets on account of the division of the Church, *for the cause which brought it about*, remain undiminished. I know that there are very high authorities for cherishing the belief that the event will add strength instead of creating danger to our political union. I anxiously hope that experience may demonstrate the correctness of that, and the fallacy of my opinion."

"I am respectfully,
"Your friend and obed't serv't,
"H. CLAY.

"THO. B. STEVENSON, Esq."

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Kentucky Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church have voted (98 to 5) to adhere to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and that all their proceedings, records, and official acts, hereafter, be in the name and style of "The Kentucky Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South." On Thursday, says the Louisville Journal, Bishop Andrew arrived, who, on Friday, presided over the Conference. Bishop Andrew during the day made a plain statement of all the facts respecting the questions in regard to himself, on which the proceedings of the General Conference which led to the separation of the South and North were founded. When he sat down the Conference adopted a resolution requiring the members *now* to define their individual position. The roll being called, and the under-graduates being on this question entitled to vote, the result stood, for adhering to the Church South 146, for adhering to the Church North 5. A resolution was also passed expressing in the strongest terms the approbation of the Conference on the conduct and action of Bishops Soule and Andrew throughout the entire controversy.

It is expected that the electro-magnetic telegraph will be in operation between New York and Philadelphia by the 1st of November.

Tullahassee, Sept. 16.

RAIN.—A good deal of rain has fallen during the past week. It may have done some injury to the Cotton crop.—*Sentinel.*

The Cotton Crop.—The St. Landry (La.) *Whig* says: "For better than two weeks past, (up to this time, Monday, 8th,) we have had rain *every day*, sometimes in perfect *floods*, and at others, in but gentle showers. The consequence is, cotton is suffering considerably. We thought it advisable to say nothing of these rains last week, hoping they would abate and enable us to assure our friends the damage was but small; yet it is otherwise. Our prospect in the beginning of the season was most propitious; but if we say now that at least *one fourth* of the crop will be lost, from the rain and rust, we certainly are below the actual mark. These are lamentable truths, which it gives us pain to chronicle. Our planters, who were *rich*—in hope—but a few weeks since, are now desponding over their hard fate.

In this vicinity, says the Vicksburg Southern Intelligencer, of the 11th inst., the crop is greatly injured by the incessant rains for two weeks past, and unless there is some change in the weather shortly there will not half a crop be made. A very intelligent planter informed us the other day, that in twenty-four years of his planting experience, his cotton had never suffered so much from rot.

The Baton Rouge Gazette says—"The frequent showers during the week past have proved highly detrimental to the cotton crops, which now present a very unfavorable appearance.

A gratifying and striking illustration of the great benefits of internal improvements in equalizing the standard of comfort, and distributing the products of a country, is now afforded by the facility and cheapness with which the Southern rail roads are conveying corn into the sections where the drought of the past season destroyed the crops, and which may with much propriety be called the "burnt districts." We noticed a few days since that the Charleston and Columbia Railroad had reduced the freight on corn for the convenience of the upper districts of South Carolina, where the drought had been severe. We see by the Augusta Constitutionalist that the Georgia and State railroads have made an arrangement whereby they will carry grain their whole length—252 miles—for 12 1-2 cents per bushel. Thus the large surplus of the Cherokee country is to be rapidly and cheaply conveyed to middle Georgia, where there would be suffering without it—whereas, but for these railroads, that surplus might rot in the barns before it could be carried so far to relieve the wants of a suffering community.

Richmond Times.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

OLD BIBLE.

Frequent notices have appeared of late of Bibles which are remarkable for their great age.—There are two in this place, which will rival if not surpass very many of these relics of olden time. One is a copy of the Latin Vulgate, in the Library of one of the clergymen of this town, bearing date MDCXCIII, consequently, being at this time 152 years old.

The other, which is the property of a friend of ours, and which may be seen at our office, is now 235 years old, having been printed in London, in the year 1610. But the great age of this book, is by no means its most interesting feature; it belongs to an Edition of the English Bible of which there are at this time, probably but few copies in existence, especially on this side of the Atlantic. This belongs to what is called, the Anglo-Genevan Bible, so called because the translation was made by several distinguished reformers, who fled from England to Geneva, during the persecutions of the "Bloody Mary." The first edition, of the Anglo-Genevan Bible, was printed at Geneva, but after the death of Mary, this version began to be published in England, and continued to be so, until the year 1616.

It is printed in the old English black letter, with marginal references, and many brief comments in the ordinary Roman type, while a few words in similar characters, at the top of each column, serve as a kind of index to the subject of each page. Prefixed to each book also, is a synopsis of its contents, in the Roman type, while the subject of each chapter is printed in italics. This Bible moreover, is the first English version, in which the chapter was divided into verses, as we now see them. Before this, the verses were numbered indeed on the margin, but the whole chapter was printed sometimes without a single interruption, as one entire paragraph.

It was the New-Testament, of this version of the Bible, which was presented to Queen Elizabeth, on the day of her coronation. "When she passed through London from the tower, on the way to her coronation, a pageant was erected in Cheapside, representing Time coming out of a cave, and leading a person, clothed in white silk, who represented Truth his daughter.—Truth addressed the queen; and presented her with the book, she kissed it, held it in her hand, laid it on her breast, greatly thanked the city for their present, and added, that she would often and diligently read it."

The translators of this version, were all thorough Calvinists, and their marginal annotations, frequently give evidence of the peculiar bias of their minds. During Elizabeth's reign, an excellent version of the scriptures was made, called sometimes "The Bishop's Bible," and sometimes the "Great English Bible." This was appointed to be read in Churches. But the Anglo-Genevese (of which the subject of this article is one) continued to be chiefly used. So that for many years, two editions of the Bible were in requisition, one for public, and the other for private use. This state of things continued till the translation of King James's Bible, first printed in 1611.—When the excellence of that version caused it gradually to supersede all other editions.

The Charleston Mercury read out of the Church.—The Washington Union of Friday, commenting upon some remarks by the Baltimore American, says that it has the best reasons to believe, that that paper is not correct in denominating the Charleston "Mercury" as "the Charleston organ" of Mr. Calhoun's friends; or to infer, from the character of its communications, that "the administration is likely to find among its opponents the main body of Mr. Calhoun's friends."

HOW A TAILOR BECAME FASHIONABLE.

The New York Courier des Etats Unis publishes the following story. It was written by Pierre Durand, for Manheim, whilst on his way to the Beethoven Festival, at Bonn, Germany. The translation was made by the New York Tribune:

"In this region and throughout Germany there is now a passion for re-building old castles. This aristocratic fever has been raging ever since the King of Prussia renovated the castle of Stolzenfels, where he is, at this moment, receiving the Queen of England. With the ruins disappear the old chivalric legends, which are replaced by very prosaic modern chronicles, like this which I gleaned on the railroad, passing by the lately re-built castle of Ortenberg.

"About forty years ago, a young workman, named Stultz, born in the village of Lahr, near Ortenberg, left his country to seek his fortune in England.—Stultz was a youth of good gifts; he joined to German patience and sagacity a finesse and ingenuity very rare in the land of his birth. The wily German is like a cold Southron; he has a great chance in succeeding in what he undertakes. Fortune ought thus to smile on the young Stultz, who chose a profession of which his compatriots are fond—that of tailor; he learnt of the best masters; then took for himself a little establishment, in which he succeeded well. He was soon in good circumstances, as to money, but this did not suffice his ambitious mind; he dreamed of wealth and glory, and wanted to be the first tailor in London. His employers were citizens, merchants, and attorneys' clerks; while doing justice to these good people, who paid him well, he felt himself worthy to clothe those of another quality. His shears trembled in his fingers as he thought of the brilliant gentlemen who set the fashion in Hyde Park and Regent-street. 'That,' thought he, 'is the custom to make a tailor illustrious and rich. But how can I ever obtain it?'

"At that time the famous Brummel was the king of fashion, master and model of the gilded south of London. His tailor was the only one employed by men who had pretensions to elegance. Stultz turned the whole force of his mind to the work of supplanting this fortunate tailor, who was named, I believe, Thos. Gibson. To dispossess Gibson and assume the same position, was the aim to which he directed all his patience, sagacity and finesse.

"Brummel was his hero; his object of attentive and laborious idolatry. Stultz followed him in the streets, went to all public places to watch. His justness of eye and memory served him well in this study. If he had been a painter or sculptor he would have made from memory the portrait of his great man; being a tailor, he made exactly to his measure a delightful coat, on which he exhausted all the resources of his talents and the graces of his imagination.

"When this master-piece was finished, Stultz waited one morning on Brummel, and after waiting three hours in the antechamber obtained the honor of an audience, on which he entered, coat in hand.

"Ah! ah!" said Brummel, "a new coat which appears charming. You are then, one of the men of that rascal, Gibson."

"No, my lord," replied Stultz, who thought this title would propitiate the dandy.

"You are his partner, then."

"Not so, my lord, I am a tailor, little known as yet, who expects from you his reputation, and offers you this sample of his talent."

"I am in despair, my good fellow, that I can do nothing for you. If I were to wear a coat of which Gibson is not the author, it would cause a rupture between us."

"But observe, my lord, what a perfect fit it is."

"It is so, and I am astonished at it, as you have never taken my measure."

"I took it on the statue of Antinous."

"Oh! oh! flattery! that suits me very well. I receive well a deserved compliment and am willing to repay it. The coat is delightful; it has originality in the cut; grace in the details. But I cannot wear it on account of Gibson."

"Gibson would not do the same. He is growing old, falling into routine, but, my lord, I am young; I have the sacred fire, and, with a hero like you, could go far on the path of innovations."

"I believe it, but honor forbids my breaking with Gibson. Think that he has dressed me gratis for ten years."

"It was for his own advantage; the merit is not great."

"He does not, however, fail to give himself airs upon it when I receive him to audience."

"What impertinence! it is in fact he who is in your debt. I should act more conscientiously. Please, my lord, to keep my coat and examine it with care. I will return to-morrow for your definite answer."

"It is well known that the delicacy of Brummel was not excessive. Wholly without fortune he lived on whatever he wanted for the honor of his patronage.—Stultz, knowing this, had ventured a step farther and left in one of the pockets of the coat a hundred pound bank note.

"Next day he returned boldly. Brummel received him graciously, observing, with a perfect *a'plomb*.,

"I have examined the coat, and it cannot be excelled; especially the trimming pleases me."

"I am enchanted to meet your approbation, my lord."

"Decidedly, as you said yesterday, Gibson grows old; he has no new ideas now; he never would have thought of that trimming. But, tell me, Mr. Stultz, do you intend to make the same additions to all your coats?"

"Only to those I have the honor to make for you."

"Truly; but do you know that I require many suits."

"I will furnish you every month a coat like this in every respect. As to other clothes, you will order them at your pleasure on the same terms as with my predecessor."

"Very well; I accept your offer. From this moment you are my tailor, and I promise you the custom of all my subjects."

"In fine, Gibson was dethroned, Stultz set up a splendid establishment at the West End; lords and gentlemen rushed to his shop; his fortune grew with the greatest rapidity; and he never failed to send Brummel every month a coat furnished with the promised bank note, thus paying him in money thirty thousand francs a year, besides his clothes, which came to at least as much.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: It is a common remark with strangers who visit Fayetteville, that *nature* has done every thing for her; *art* literally nothing. However humiliating to our pride, as enterprising and industrious citizens, this may be, it is nevertheless true, and evidences a want of industry, and a sad deficiency of public spirit. Let a man of energy and enterprise make his abode here, and scarce a year will have passed over his head, ere he catches the prevailing spirit of the community, and regards *public spirit* in his fellow as *ostentation*, and all efforts made by him to excite the people of Fayetteville to a just estimate of their own importance, as a manifestation of impudence unparalleled. 'Tis true, (and most willingly do we give her credit for the effort,) that occasionally Fayetteville attempts to rouse herself from her half-dosing, don't care condition, and joins the hue and cry about the great importance of internal improvement,—but, sad to relate, she seems very soon wearied with the exertion, and lacking energy, falls back into her accustomed inactivity. Such inactivity is *ruinous* to any community. It contents itself with things as they are—no matter how dreary and desolate they may be—never striving to improve. It is *contagious*.—so that when we find those who should be *leaders* in society, careless and unconcerned, we will soon find it in the *mass*.

Alike ruinous in its effect, is the want of union of feeling and purpose. Her inhabitants are distracted by petty jealousies, and are set at loggerheads by busybodies and gossips,—and they permit this to affect their public as well as their private relations, precluding the possibility of any thing like confidential communication or zealous co-working. United effort is essential to the prosperity of a community like ours. Where one man may project a scheme of improvement, it requires a combination of men to carry it into effect: and at this day, when but little can be expected from the patronage of Government, and all great improvements are mainly the result of individual enterprise, a combination of forces is requisite to the perfecting of any important work of internal improvement. Until, therefore, there is united action, we need look for nothing that will in any way tend to make her citizens more prosperous, or Fayetteville itself different from what it now is. Fayetteville might as readily *enjoy* the comforts of prosperity as she now *suffers* the inconveniences of commercial decline.—But she contents herself with moving along at a snail's pace, while her sister towns, having caught the "go-ahead" spirit of improvement which characterises the age in which we live, are increasing in population, in wealth, and in commercial importance.

With one or two exceptions, no man lives in this community as if he purposed making it his permanent residence; and while this is the case, it cannot be expected that a desire to improve the town will be manifested. Some of her oldest inhabitants, who have seen her in better days, disheartened with present appearances and discouraged about the future, talk seriously of moving, and advise all young men to seek a better field for their energies and capital.

What has given to Wilmington her increased importance? The united energies and determined action of her enterprising people. She, with a population of some three or four thousand (at the time that her Rail Road was completed,) effected a work requiring an immense expenditure of labor and of capital, which, if it has failed to benefit the State, has increased her importance, and is a striking exemplification of what can be done by persevering energy.

Fayetteville, on the other hand, (to our shame be it spoken,) with a population of some three or four thousand, can neither by petition nor remonstrance, by the expenditure of labor or capital, do any thing to facilitate her communication with the interior, or procure by solicitation from the General Government any thing beyond *mere two horse hacks* (travelling at the rate of some four or five miles an hour,) for the transportation of the mail, or the convenience of passengers on the great Southern route.

Should these things be so? Does not the declining condition of Fayetteville call upon her citizens, in almost beggarly supplication, to make some effort to relieve her? We know not what project will most avail us—but this much by way of experiment, (we cannot well be worsted,)—let the prosperity of Fayetteville be made a common cause, and like a band of brothers let us make "a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether," for the extension of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and a Turnpike to the West. What say you, Mr. Editor?

FAYETTEVILLE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: I would ask is there not enterprise enough in this community to establish a communication between this town and Wilmington, in the forwarding of goods upon our river, that would insure an effort to get the goods forward in the low state of the river at this season of the year? or must they remain stored in Wilmington at the risk of fire, to the great annoyance of shippers, until we have water sufficient to run a steamboat drawing six feet of water, that it may be more profitable for the owners of the chartered line of boats? This has been the second season we have been left without any effort to get goods up on a low state of our river. I am led to these remarks from the fact that Mr. John Waddill took goods on board of the Odd Fellow, at Wilmington, on the 18th inst., and part of those goods were delivered here on the 27th, while other goods taken on board Henrietta Co's boats on the 9th inst., are still on the river, evidently showing a want of effort to avail themselves of the advantages of the present state of the river. I would ask, cannot this be remedied? and is the whole section of country dependent on this source of communication to be thrown on their own resources when there is not sufficient steamboat water for heavy draft boats to carry the goods? Would it not be better for the merchants of this place to purchase the pole boats and keep them running at all stages of the river? I make these suggestions, believing that the public interest requires additional boats adapted to our river, and have no doubt that additional efforts to forward goods on this river would be sustained, or those proprietors would be patronized who would make an effort to get forward the goods with despatch at all stages of the river.

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

Fayetteville, Sept. 29, 1845.

The above comes to us from a respectable source, and we publish it, believing, however, that the boat owners are less in fault than circumstances which they cannot control.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 1, 1845.

THE PROSPECTS OF OUR TOWN.—We trust that no one of our readers will regard us as at all endorsing or assenting to the justice of a wholosale denunciation of the people of Fayetteville, for want of industry, enterprize, unity of action, or even permanency of residence; any more than we assent to its being taken for granted that the business and prosperity of the town are rapidly or at all declining. All of which, and much more, are asserted as though they were admitted facts, by a communication which we received from an unknown hand, through the Post Office, and which we have concluded to publish.

What we are willing to admit, and all that can with justice be said in disparagement of our town, is, that it has not *progressed*, in population, business and wealth, as rapidly as *one* of its neighbors has done. But that it has *declined*, in any of these respects, is what we do not admit, because it is what we do not believe.

It is our deliberate opinion, that before the late disastrous fire, Fayetteville was in as prosperous a condition as it ever had been. And we hope it will not be many months before nearly all who suffered by that calamity will have repaired damages, and be ready to acknowledge, that many good results attend even such a disaster. Let our correspondent look around him, through the burnt district, and mark the energy with which nearly all have gone to work to put up buildings of a far superior order to those which were swept off, and then tell us, whether the town is about to be depopulated, and whether, "with one or two exceptions, no man lives in this community as if he proposed making it his permanent residence?" The "exceptions" are, we think, the other way,—only one or two, if any, who purpose moving away.

Before the fire there was scarcely a vacant store or dwelling in the place; and it is well known that a number of business men are now impatiently awaiting the completion of the new fire-proof buildings, that they may again start ahead. Let our correspondent look back for ten or fifteen years, and point us to a single individual whose prosperity or happiness has been promoted by removal from Fayetteville. If he knows any such, it is more than we are at present advised of. In almost, if not quite, every instance, we think it is admitted that such persons have injured their pecuniary condition, and sighed for the blessings of such a home as this is to all right minded people. The truth is, however, that for several years past there has been scarcely any emigration from here, whilst our population has undoubtedly increased;—a sign, that if we are not as prosperous as we might wish to be, other places do not hold out brighter prospects.

As to the existence of "petty jealousies," fomented by "busy-bodies and gossips," we presume that Fayetteville is no worse off in that respect than any of her neighbors. If our correspondent could find any town which is free from these evils, we should not wonder if he took up his abode there.

No such feeling prevents the undertaking of any enterprize for the public good. If the *object* could be pointed out, and the *means* devised to accomplish it, our word for it, there would be found both the will and the unity of action required. But what is the *object!* and where the *means!* Our correspondent himself appears not to have been able to decide between *two* works, either of which would tax all our energies and exhaust all our means without accomplishing it. We contend that it would be perfectly idle for Fayetteville to undertake, single handed, *either one* of the works mentioned by him, much more *both*. And where shall we look for assistance?

Some years ago, before the system of Rail Roads was as well understood as it is now, all our thoughts were given to the scheme of a Rail Road from this place to the Yadkin. Our citizens subscribed with considerable liberality to that project.—But, little or no aid being derived from any other quarter, the work was abandoned, most reluctantly. Subsequent events have shown, that it would have been a disastrous work for its projectors. Rail roads cannot be sustained in sparsely settled regions, and by transportation of goods and produce alone. The projected road from this to the West would have had neither mail nor travel to sustain it,—and it would have been a failure, carrying down with it many of those who invested their money in it. The better scheme undoubtedly is, both as to cost and usefulness, a Turnpike. But here we are met again with the important inquiry, Is Fayetteville able *alone* to undertake such a work? If our correspondent can conscientiously answer, *Yes!* and can convince those who have the money, that he is right, then by all means let us go ahead with it, for in our opinion it would be a work of incalculable value, not only to this place, but to the whole Western part of the State. Will there be any material aid rendered from that West, in the construction of the work? is another important inquiry, as to which we confess we have seen nothing to encourage us. Failing these two sources of supply for the *means*, can we do better,—can we do *otherwise*, than await the action of the next Legislature, to which a Report is to be made of a Survey of routes for such a Road? If that Report be favorable—if it properly set forth the advantages of the work, its cost, mode of construction, &c., and the Legislature grant a portion of the Cherokee Land debt, which is properly applicable to some such work,—why then we do not doubt that Fayetteville will do her part, and do it promptly, heartily, and effectually. By that time she will have recovered, in some measure, we may hope, from the effects of the late fire.

There is one suggestion we feel inclined to make to our townsmen on this point. It is known that the sum appropriated by the Legislature for making the Survey is insufficient for the purpose. Let us add to the amount a sum sufficient, not only to have the work well done, but to induce the Governor to give to this place a voice in the selection of the Surveyor. The Legislature authorised a Survey of two routes: one from Raleigh to the Georgia State line, in Cherokee County; the other from this place to intersect the first at some point East of the Yadkin river. A great deal may depend upon the manner in which our route is surveyed. It may be overshadowed by the influence of the Metropolitan route, and lost sight of in the Legislature. The proper proportion of the sum appropriated, aided by a liberal sum from this place, may procure such a careful Survey as to prevent so fatal a result.

As to a Rail Road from Raleigh to this place, we regard it as an object of very great importance, scarcely if at all inferior to the other. We feel sure that it must eventually be constructed, not only to this place, but to connect with the South Carolina Road at Camden or Columbia. And whenever there is a fair prospect of accomplishing the work, we hope to lend our feeble aid, of pen and purse. We wish we could flatter ourself that this is the moment. The people of Raleigh, depressed by the total loss of their large subscription to the Gaston Road, would probably contribute but little to the work. This place could not give a tithe of the amount required, which, judging from the cost of such roads elsewhere, would not be less, and might be considerably more, than seven or eight hundred thousand dollars. And where shall we look for the remainder? Neither Virginia nor South Carolina has indicated any purpose to move in the matter. We therefore cannot think that the time has come for this work, though we feel sure that it will come. We may be mistaken in the first opinion, and will be glad to be convinced of error.

One important consideration should not be lost sight of. When we engage in a work of the kind, let us bend all our energies to its accomplishment, and not destroy the hope of every thing by undertaking too much at once. If a Western Turnpike be the most important and the most practicable work, let us undertake that, and leave the other. If the Rail Road be preferred, why then let us push that. But whilst we are uncertain whether we have the means to accomplish *one*, how fatal to urge *both* at once. We have more hope of the Turnpike, for several reasons. The Survey is already ordered. The State has a fund properly applicable, in fact, to this object, which the last Legislature was very near appropriating to it, and which we think the next *will* appropriate to it, provided the Survey result favorably and proper plans be submitted. And above all, the work will cost much less than the Rail Road. Of course the money will be more easily raised. In our opinion too, it will be of more general benefit to the great interest of the State—Agriculture—than a Rail Road to Raleigh.

CROPS, &C.—A letter from a friend in Montgomery county informs us that the Army-worm is doing great damage in that part of the country, destroying much of what the frost in the Spring and the drought in the Summer had permitted to grow. Crops are exceedingly short and numbers of people are moving away.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The same letter mentions an accident by which a man named Davis, from Lincoln county, was instantly killed. He was engaged with two others in working a gold mine near Lawrenceville, and whilst undermining a bank of earth, the mass fell upon him, breaking his neck, thigh, and leg. He was taken out entirely dead. His companions were slightly injured.

There have been some few cases of fever on the river near Lawrenceville; but so far not fatal.

ELECTION FRAUDS.—The last Whig Legislature of Maryland, to prevent, if possible, frauds at elections by means of Naturalization papers, (the same certificate of naturalization being often used by different foreigners, who thus multiply votes,) passed a law to put a stop to this, by requiring the inspectors of election to stamp a paper once shown to them, so that if presented again by another person it would be recognised. But this fair and proper law has been Nullified by the Locofoco Inspectors of Baltimore, who have had a meeting and resolved that they will not comply with its provisions at the election this week.

The only inference is, that they intend to admit illegal votes. What is the ballot box worth, when the sworn keepers of it openly take steps to corrupt it?

P. S. We are glad to see that after getting the legal opinion of the City Attorney on the subject, the Inspectors abandoned the above ground and resolved to carry the law into effect.

The Morning Chronicle, an Abolition paper at Boston, has been discontinued for want of patronage, and the dilatoriness of subscribers in paying up. A good sign.

STOLEN LETTERS.—One of the most extraordinary publications that ever emanated from the press in any country, has just made its appearance in New York. It is a pamphlet of 152 closely printed pages, consisting of a vast number of private letters, addressed to Jesse Hoyt, late Locofoco Collector of New York, during about 25 years past, by Martin Van Buren, John Van Buren, Benj. F. Butler, Levi Woodbury, F. P. Blair, Silas Wright, Samuel Swartwout, Wm. L. Marcy, M. M. Noah, C. C. Cambreleng, and many other leading Locofocos in New York and elsewhere. Published, with explanatory notes, by Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, formerly one of the "Canadian Patriots," then a fugitive in this country, and a pet of the Loco party, by whom he was appointed to an office in the New York Custom House, which he held as long as Van Ness held the office of Collector, and resigned, in June last, on the appointment of the present Collector Lawrence. Some of the N. York Whig papers make copious extracts from the book, of letters which expose the enormities of New York Locofoco politics, and the shocking corruption, the miserable demagoguism, the systematic humbuggery, the utter selfishness, of all its leaders.

We have been sorely tempted to publish these letters—tempted by the recollection, that a private and confidential letter of Mr. Clay to Cassius M. Clay, was last year avowedly *stolen*, the *seal broken*, and the contents published and misrepresented to the injury of Mr. Clay. But as we then scorned and denounced the villainy of those who could commit so base a crime, we must now decline the publication of these private letters, even though given to the wide world by a Locofoco, who says he came honestly by them, and had no seal to break to get at their contents. *How* he came by them is not properly explained, and if it were it would not justify their publication. One story is, that they were left in the Custom House by Hoyt, when he vacated that office, and were taken possession of by the Poindexter Commission, which explored that sink of corruption in 1841, carried to Washington, and in that way, by some unexplained means, were brought to light. Another report is, that they were stolen from a locked depository in the Custom House, in which Hoyt had placed them, and that their present publication is from a mingled feeling of personal vengeance and pecuniary speculation. And still a third, that Hoyt himself placed them in Mackenzie's hands for publication. We agree with the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, that

"The publication is infamous, and should be denounced by all who value the inviolability of private papers, which, even more than the inviolability of persons, goes to make freedom secure. The consequences of this publication, however, to the chief correspondents of Mr. Hoyt, the influence it is to exercise upon their character, and the unveiling of intrigues and of hearts thus brought about, cannot be recalled. There are those made manifest in these pages who might gladly invoke the mountains to fall on and cover them. The pamphlet was sold yesterday by thousands."

The N. Y. Express says.—

"The hypocrisy, knavery and fraud developed in these letters, disclose a corruption of morals in this State, which, while we have ever known it to be bad we never dreamed to be half so bad. Men put on the garb of religion to swindle. Bosom *friends* in politics, distrust, abuse, and traduce each other. To dupe mankind and get the spoils is set forth as the grand object of political ambition. No honorable purpose appears in the movements of all these men. Their *autobiography*, as written by themselves, in their own private letters, exhibits selfishness, meanness, a grovelling and base love of money, an absence of all personal dignity and self-respect. They denounce their opponents while *not doing*, yet *as* doing the very things they themselves are at, and thus try to hide their own rascality. It seems as if they ever suspected every body to be guilty of the political crimes they are themselves perpetrating."

The Tribune says.—

"The book before us consists in the main of the private correspondence of Martin Van Buren and his wire-workers, with Jesse Hoyt, their crony and fugleman in this City, during the quarter of a century which witnessed the rise and fall of the master-spirit of this soulless and profligate junto. The astounded reader of this mass of correspondence is admitted behind the scenes and sees the performers in the great Political swindle dressing for their parts, putting on their masks, furbishing their sham patriotism, &c. &c. to trick, delude and plunder the People. No publication of equal interest to the People of our State or of equal value to its future historians has ever till now been given to the world."

The N. Y. Evening Post, (Loco,) objects strongly to "the utter and unparalleled disregard of all moral and honorable principle by which the confidential papers of private individuals are published to the world." Yet the Tribune reminds the Post of its own ready publication of all the private and confidential "Glentworth papers," as they were called, which were seized at midnight by the Locofocos, and of its publication, also, of Mr. Clay's letter which was stolen and broken open. So the "Union," and all the other Locofoco papers we have seen, are violently outraged by the publication, though they have all published stolen private letters of their opponents, and will do so again.

One of the Locofoco papers pretends that Mackenzie was a Whig, and was appointed to office by Collector Curtis. All of which is notoriously false, as the records of the Custom House show. But this is the way in which they attempted to shuffle off Swartwout, after he had run off with his million of dollars, though he was appointed by Jackson, and held the office till he chose to resign it under Van Buren.

THE CATERPILLAR.—The South Carolina papers mention the appearance, in York and Edgefield Districts, of myriads of caterpillars, which move over the fields in solid phalanx, destroying every blade of grass and other green substance that falls in their way. Large fields, where the grass, young rye, pea vines, and cotton, were in great luxuriance, have been rendered perfectly bare in a day or two.

VIRGINIA.—It was a boast of Mr. Wise, in one of his speeches in Congress, that there never had been a newspaper printed within his Congressional District. This was an odd subject of congratulation; but there is another, much akin to it, which he forgot to mention, viz: that the principal county in his District, Accomac, has 2,095 white persons over 20 years of age who can neither read nor write—being a greater number than are to be found in any other county in Eastern Virginia. Perhaps in his next speech Mr. Wise will boast that there never was a Schoolmaster in his District.

In all Virginia, by the census of 1840, there were 58,732 white persons over 20 who could not read and write.

MORMON TROUBLES.—The Anti-Mormons of Hancock and Adams counties, Illinois, have attacked the Mormon settlements there, burnt about 60 houses, with barns, &c. and declare that they will not stop till they expel every Mormon from the country. The Mormons were preparing to defend themselves, and a battle was expected to ensue.

THE END OF THE WORLD.—Many of our older readers no doubt recollect the dreadful panic into which a large portion of the people of this country were thrown by the prediction, about the year 1810, that the world would come to an end on a certain day in 1811. We learn from the Virginia papers, that the false prophet, or he in whose name the prophecy was issued, Nimrod Hughes, died near Abingdon, Va. on the 4th ult. At the time his prediction was published, he was in jail on a charge of breaking open a smoke house and stealing bacon.

There is but little in the two columns of the Wilmington Journal of Friday last, that we think it necessary to reply to; and that little we will dispose of in a very few words. The Editor accuses us of "parading (against him) the old and hackneyed crime of being born in another land." We submit that this is not a fair representation of any thing that we have ever said, at this or at any other time. And it is but another evidence of the determination of the Locofoco press to excite unfounded prejudices against us. It is not necessary to inform our readers, that what he calls "parading the old and hackneyed crime of being born in another land," was nothing more than a suggestion to the Editor of the Journal, that it would seem a little more modest in a foreigner, who had been but a very short time in this country, to refrain from charging a want of patriotism upon those who had so much more reason to entertain a feeling of that kind than himself.

So also as to the sneering remark about the "decency of which the Observer professes to be the organ." Where did the Journal find such a "profession" in the Observer? We never made any such. But the Journal does not scruple to manufacture professions for us, as it manufactures quotations of language not ours. We protest against this kind of warfare. It is not fair towards us, nor altogether creditable to him who employs it. Here is another instance. The Journal says:—

"The British hireling press on the other side of the Atlantic, falsely and foully charges the United States, with fraud and oppression towards Mexico, in the Annexation of Texas. The Fayetteville Observer, the Exponent of North Carolina whiggery, chimes in with the charge. In vain we ask, what the nature of the fraud is, or how the oppression was committed."

The readers of the Journal may never know, but yet it is a fact, that the imputation of "fraud," nay the *word* "fraud" even, has not made its appearance in any thing that we have ever said on the subject! The idea is purely imaginary with the Journal.

Here is still another instance of the Journal's disregard of the commonest principles of fair dealing towards us. It says,—

"But listen to this reiteration of the same charge of "fraud and oppression," which the Observer "deliberately" makes:"

Here we are again *mis-quoted* as having deliberately made "a charge of fraud and oppression," but we made none such: we used no such language, though the Editor pretends to quote it from this paper.

It is not pleasant to conduct a discussion with an Editor who thus draws upon his imagination for his facts; and nothing but a desire not to be misrepresented, and not to permit Locofoco passions to be appealed to upon unfounded premises, to the injury of the Whig party, has induced us to repel the imputations and expose the misrepresentations of the Journal. Such misquotations are usually denominated by the press, "forgeries," and if we do not call them by so harsh a name, we at least consider them very improper and unfair. They oblige us to repeat the question, why is it that we experience no fair dealing at the hands of Locofocos? Is there an innate propensity to wrong in the party? Are its principles, or only its practices, or both, corrupt? Something must be wrong, when the most respectably conducted Locofoco paper in the State condescends to such things.

There is but one other of the Journal's *facts* which we think it important to notice. All else may pass for what it is worth. It is contained in the following paragraph:—

"We say the citizens of *Texas* who resisted the tyranny of the Central Government with Santa Anna at its head, in '36, made Texas a free and Sovereign Republic. Those quondam citizens of the United States, who took part in the struggle which resulted in the independence of Texas, did so as citizens of Texas, and not as Americans, and had they been unsuccessful, our Government would'nt have interfered to protect them from the wrath of Mexico."

These things occurred long before the Editor of the Journal came to this country, and therefore his ignorance of the facts is less surprizing than it would otherwise be. We have refered to contemporary history, and find, that a New Orleans paper of June 7, 1836, stated that "*there were really not more than fifty Texans* in the battle of San Jacinto, under Houston; and that most of the Texan army consists of Volunteers from the United States";—that "500 Volunteers from this place [New Orleans,] had arrived at Galveston;" and "that the New York Schooners were met South of Louisiana with nearly a like amount;"—so that it may be safely said, (continues that paper,) that the citizens of the United States despoiled a friendly nation of one of her finest provinces."

We might multiply evidence of this fact, in contradiction of the Journal's historical fancies; but it is not necessary. We will only add, that Col. Fannin's regiment, of 500 men, who were basely massacred by Santa Anna, were Georgians, from Macon, Milledgeville, and Columbus. That many hundreds went also from Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, &c.

We understand that the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company has found it necessary to order a further supply of engines for the transportation of goods, in consequence of the increased quantity of freight which offers.

Wilmington Chronicle.

On Dits.—Reports from Washington state, that Mr. Buchanan will soon be transferred from the State Department to a seat on the Supreme Bench, in the place of the late Judge Baldwin; and that Mr. Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy, is to have the Mission to Berlin, in place of Mr. Wheaton.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Laconic.—The Secretary of War thus replies to General Hinton's offer of his brigade of Ohio Militia to the President for the war with Mexico:

WAR DEPARTMENT, September 9, 1845.

SIR: Your letter of the 29th August has been received by the President, and referred to this Department. The President and this Department fully appreciate the patriotic motives which prompt your offer, and your name will be *entered on the list of candidates for military service.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

Brig. Gen. O. HINTON,
Ohio Militia, Delaware, O.

The Frosts of the Week.—We hear partially from the country from the tide to the mountains, that there was frost generally, more or less from situation, on Tuesday, and as we had no doubt would be the fact, that much Tobacco was cut from alarm. This can scarcely fail to make the crop of 1845 in Virginia, both less heavy and less good than was anticipated, even a week ago.—*Richmond Whig.*

Small Notes.—The last "Standard," in an article on the issuing of Small Notes by our Banks, which we have not space to notice at length to-day, were we so inclined, asks the following question:

"When did the Editor of the Register see a $3 bill on either of the Banks payable at Raleigh?—He might find them, perhaps, two or three hundred miles from the Banking Houses at which they purport to be payable; but he will find none here, except by accident, perhaps, which are payable at Raleigh."

It so happened that when we read this, we had six $3 Notes of the Bank of the State in our pocket, and on examination, found every one of them payable at the *Principal* Bank at Raleigh! So much for the *facts* of the "Standard." When *they* miss the mark so far, his inferences must, indeed, be little worth.—*Raleigh Register.*

Sentence of Duellists.—Messrs. S. W. Wilson, Barr and J. B. Colt, (parties to a recent duel near St. Louis) were recently arraigned before the Criminal Court of St. Louis, charged with that offence, plead guilty, and were sentenced to ten days imprisonment in the county jail.

The German physiologists affirm that of twenty deaths of men between eighteen and twenty years of age, in Germany, ten originate in the waste of the constitution, by *Smoking*.

Sickness.—We regret to learn from every part of the Western country that intermittent fevers of every type prevail to an unusual extent. At Dubuque, Galena, Chicago, throughout Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, not only individuals, but frequently whole families, are prostrated with the epidemic. Even Ohio and Kentucky have not escaped its ravages. Fall fever is the prevailing disease, but it is not malignant in its character.—*Cin. Atlas.*

The way to be Happy.—Happiness is always to be found if we only condescend to pick it up seed by seed. As none of its ingredients should be thought too minute to be gathered and added to our store, so none should be deemed too insignificant for distribution to others. Occasions for conferring great benefits do not occur, and when they do it may not be in our power to bestow them; but the little services and gratifications which every current day place within the reach of the humblest member of society will constitute, if we all throw our share in the common stock, no inconsiderable aggregate of human enjoyments and mutual good will.

ALMANACS.

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC, for sale single, or in quantities, by E. J. HALE.

FASHIONABLE GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received and offers for sale at a moderate advance on New York cost, a supply of

DRESS & STAPLE GOODS,

Among which are—Cashmere and Muslin-de-Lains, plain and figured Alpacas, Victorine Calicoes, Silk, Wool and other Shawls, Irish Linens, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Apron Checks, Flannels, Bed Ticking, Bleached and Brown Shirtings, fine and common Suspenders, Pins, Needles, Buttons, &c. &c., Broadcloths, Cassimeres, plain and fancy Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, plain and fancy Kerseys, Tweeds, fine and common Vestings, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A small supply of Fashionable BONNETS and ARTIFICIALS, such as fine Florence, (plain and open worked,) new style Prince Albert, Lace, Neapolitan, Shell, Braid, fancy Florence, Cap Crown, Rutland, Gypsey, fine Straw, new style Silk, Velvet, &c. &c.

C. R. JONES,
Foot of Haymount.
Sept. 29, 1845. 78-2w

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday morning last, after a short and painful attack of brain fever, Mr. JOHN A. NEETZEL, a native of Germany. He left a wife and one infant child to mourn his loss. He was an honest, industrious, and respectable man.

In Richmond County, on the 19th ult., after a protracted illness, of fever, Col. STEPHEN WALL, one of the most wealthy, influential, and respectable planters of that part of the State. His loss is deeply regretted by a very large circle of relatives and friends.

Recently, near Lilesville, Anson County, Mr. BENJAMIN S. COX, a respectable young farmer, leaving a wife and one child.

On the 11th instant, Mr. SHADRACH WOOTEN, Postmaster at Western Prong, Bladen county, in the 61st year of his age.

In Wadesborough, on the 12th inst, in the 18th year of his age, Mr. MOREAUX McRAE.

On Saturday the 20th Sept'r, the Members of the Bar in Pittsborough held a meeting and had the following proceedings:

On motion of Mr. Stedman, M. Q. Waddell was called to the Chair; and on motion of Mr. Haughton, John J. Jackson was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman then announced to the meeting the death of JOHN S. GUTHRIE, and appointed Messrs. Stedman and Houze a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

Whereupon, after a short consultation, they reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we learn with sadness of the decease of our worthy brother of the Bar, JOHN S. GUTHRIE: That in him we recognized a man of warm and generous sentiments, and a lawyer of courtesy, frankness, and liberality: That with great vigor and rectitude of judgment, he possessed high abilities to please and edify, on the rostrum and in the social circle: That we regard his demise as a loss to the Bar and the Legislature of his country, as well as to the society of his friends: And that, as in life he lit up many a smile and awakened many joyous emotions, so in death, he merits and receives our deepest sympathy and unfeigned sorrow.

Resolved, That we offer our sincere condolence with his bereaved family, and beg them to temper their mourning with the sweet consolation that he died in prospect of a bright hereafter.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to present a copy of these proceedings to the family of the deceased, and to forward one to the Raleigh and Fayetteville papers for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.
M. Q. WADDELL, Ch'n.
JOHN J. JACKSON, Sec'y.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Sept. 21, under charge of J. Waddill, Jr., Lighter Ready Money, with 100 casks Lime, 25 bbls. Brandy, and 5 hhds. Molasses, for J. Waddill, Jr; 20 bbls. Brandy for Cook & Hodges; and 30 casks Lime for J. E. Patterson.

Also, 25th, Flat John Alston, (of same line,) with Merchandize for H. L. Myrover & Co., B. Rose & Son, P. Taylor, and E. W. Willkings.

Also, 28th, Lighters Odd Fellow and Ready Money, (of same line,) with large lots of Goods for P. P. Johnson & Co., P. Taylor, J. W. Baker, B. Rose & Son, J. H. & J. Martine, S. T. Hawley, and Wm. McIntyre, of this place; and for Holmes & Honeycutt, and Smith & Stacy, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 20.—Brig Walcott from New York. 22.—Brig Sarah Ann from Surrinam.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 1.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 1 00	Iron,	4 a 5
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Molasses,	33 a 35
Bacon,	9	Oats,	35 a 40
Coffee,	7½ a 9	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Cotton,	6 a 6½	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 11
Corn,	60 a 70	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	15	Ditto, sack,	$2
Flour,	5 a 5¼	Wheat, n'w,	80 a 85
Feathers,	25 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Sept 24.

Turpentine has advanced during the week, and the supply is not equal to the demand. 2 40 to 2 55. Hard 1 20 to 1 25.

Tar still continues scarce; two or three small parcels sold at about our quotations—1 60.

Steam Mill Lumber is supplied as wanted, at quotations,—$13 to $15.

A sale of River Flooring, prime quality, was effected at 13 50. Wide Boards 6 50. Seanting 5 50 to 6 00. Timber $5 to $7.

Rice is held at prices considerably above our quotations, ($4,) but we are not aware of any sales.

The supply of Corn has increased, and sales of large parcels have been made as low as 45 cents.

Bacon continues scarce, and prices are well sustained,—6½ to 10.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—Sept. 23.

Bagging 18 to 22. Bale Rope 10 to 11. Bacon 8 to 9. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 6 to 7½. Coffee 7 to 9. Corn 62 to 75. Flour 5 50 to 7 25. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 33 to 40. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 60 to 1 70.

At New York, Uplands 6¾ to 9—market steady. Flour dull at 4 56 to 4 62. Southern Wheat 95. Ditto Corn 53. Whiskey 23 to 24.

At Columbia, Cotton coming in freely and selling at 5½ to 7¼.

At Augusta, receipts moderate, prices 5¾ to 7½; good ordinary commands 6 cents.

At Charleston, Cotton 6 to 8, chiefly 7¼ to 7½. Receipts of the week 1898 bales, sales 3050. Rice 4¼ to 4¾. N. C. Corn 50 to 52. Oats 35.

Total receipts of Cotton, 44,758 bales, against 35,549 last year.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their late purchases of

STAPLE GOODS,

Which, together with their former Stock, they offer for sale on the most favorable terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers. Our assortment will consist in part of—

Swedes, English and American Iron; American, English Blister, and German and Cast Steel: Liverpool and Alum Salt; Rio and Java Coffee; Imperial, Hyson, and Black Tea; New Orleans and West India Molasses; St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar; Loaf, Lump, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar; Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Blacksmiths' Tools; HARDWARE and CUTLERY; Cotton Bagging, Rope, and Twine; SHOES, HATS, and CAPS; &c. &c.

Purchasers are solicited to call and examine our assortment.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Fayetteville, Sept. 29, 1845. 78-3w

MISS BINGHAM

HEREBY gives notice to her friends and the public, that she will commence the Fall Term in her School on MONDAY THE 6th OF OCTOBER, in the brick house near Mr. Kyle's, on Green street. Unremitted attention will be given to the Pupils in the different branches pursued by them. Miss Bingham hopes not to be outdone by any Teacher in the State.
Sept. 29, 1845. 78-8w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will continue to carry on the *Tailoring Business* at Floral College, Robeson County, N. C., and will give good wages and constant employment to one or two good workmen forthwith. None need apply but those of steady habits and good moral character.

JOHN McINNIS.
September 27, 1845. 78-2w

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Beckwith's Pills, Peters' Pills, Seidlitz Powders, Cologne Water, Henry's Magnesia, London Mustard, Congress Water, Indelible Ink, Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

Together with an assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, for sale by

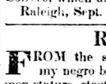
SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.
August 25, 1845. 73-tf

Jackson Johnson

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES,
&c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.
October 1, 1845. 78-tf



A situation as Teacher in a public School, or in a respectable private family, is wanted by a young gentleman who has had several years experience in that capacity.

Address C. B. B., Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 30, 1845. 78-4w

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store formerly occupied by W. L. Gilmore, three doors above Liberty Point, opposite G. W. McDonald's Saddle Establishment, where they are now receiving a NEW SELECTION of

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Call soon and see. Their Goods will be sold low.

LEIBENSTEIN & BROTHER.
Sept. 27, 1845. 78tf

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALBERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE WINTER TERM of this School will commence on the 11th of November, and continue till the 15th of April.

TERMS:

For Board and English Tuition, per Term of five months, payable in advance,	$100 00
Tuition in French,	12 50
" in Music on the Piano or Guitar, with $3 for the use of the Piano,	25 00
Tuition on the Harp, with $10 for use of the Instrument,	30 00
Tuition in Drawing and Painting,	15 00

N. B. Beds and Bedsteads are furnished by the School. Pupils are required to furnish their own Bedding and Towels, or to pay, instead, $5. The Clothing of Pupils should be distinctly marked with the owner's name, *in full*. Extravagance in dress is contrary to the principles and practice of the School, and Parents will confer a favor by providing their children only with the plainest attire. Jewels and Lace are prohibited. The dress of the Pupils, in Winter, for Sundays and special occasions, must be of Muslin-de-Lain or Merino, of a dark blue color; the Bonnet, of straw, trimmed with dark blue ribbon. For their ordinary apparel, they may wear dresses of Calico, Gingham, or such other suitable material as their wardrobes will furnish.

The Religious services of the School being held in the Chapel of the Institution by the Rector, Pupils have rarely occasion to visit the city. They are allowed to accept invitations in the City for the day only, once a month, and never for the evening.

They have opportunities of seeing their friends, and acquiring ease of manner in society, at the *Soirees*, which are statedly held.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1845. 78tf

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, the 13th of August, my negro boy WILEY. He is about common stature, stout built, very muscular, weighing I should think about 175 or 180 pounds, very black, a little inclined to stutter and when alarmed stutters pretty badly, aged about 27 or 28 years. He is a cowardly fellow when hemmed, depends on running and is brisk on the heel. He was well provided with both Sunday and every-day clothing which he took in a sack; wore off a round crowned wool hat, tolerably large brim, faced inside with tanned sheep-skin; he also took off a white fur hat with a black ribbon band. It is suspected that he may be passing under the name of *Jim*, and was possibly about Greensboro' some weeks ago, and may be trying to get to a free State. Any person who will detect said Wiley and confine him in Jail, so that I get him shall be liberally rewarded.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
Montgomery Co. N. C. Sept. 1845. 78-8w.

A TEACHER WANTED.

A SINGLE lady, who has had some experience in teaching, and who is qualified to give instruction in Music and French, in addition to the usual branches of a thorough English Education, may find employment by making application to the editor of this paper. He is desirous of engaging the services of a competent female, to conduct in part the instruction of the school proposed to be opened in his family. Recommendations of an unexceptionable character will be required of course.

T. MEREDITH.
Raleigh, Sept. 26. 78-2w.

HANDSOMER THAN THE LAST.

New Fall and Winter Fancy

DRY GOODS.

W. G. MATTHEWS

IS now receiving a new selection of Fall and Winter Goods of the latest and newest styles, consisting of black, and fancy colored Rep Cashmeres, Chusuw, Omb'et de Laines, Cashmere de Laines, Crape de Laines, Plaid de Laines, plain colored and Mouslin de Laines, and other worsted goods for Ladies' Dresses. French, English, and American Prin's, (new style.) Blue, black, green, and steel mixed Cloths; fancy colored Cassimeres; ditto Silk Velvet Vestings; plaid and striped ditto; Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans; linen Sheetings; bleached and brown Sheetings and Shirtings; Tickings; Checks; Diapers; Towels; Drills and Stripes; Neck Handkerchiefs and Scarfs; Pocket do; linen Tapes; spool, skein, and Flax Thread; Kid Gloves; silk and worsted Mitts and Gloves; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Caps; Blankets and Overcoats, and a variety of other Goods not mentioned.

Also, a full assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, and Flowers, silk and worsted Shawls and Cravats, &c.

—ALSO—

A few boxes prime CHEESE.
5 M. Principe Cigars, (choice brands.)
4 boxes Myers' best Aromatic Chewing Tobacco.

And daily expected, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Wines, 4th proof French Brandy, Holland Gin, and Champagne Wine, "Crown Brand." Call soon and see, as these goods will be sold low.

Sept. 6, 1845. 75-6w

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, September 5, 1845.

POETRY.

Poetry worth keeping.—The idea of the following song, it will be seen, is borrowed from the Irish Emigrant, so touchingly set to music and sung by Mr. Demster.—We are indebted for it to the Auburn Journal, a correspondent of which paper had it from the poet Longfellow, at Cambridge, who said it was "by Duganne,"—a name with which we are not acquainted. Mr. L. thought the verses enough to immortalize any poet. They certainly are very beautiful and pathetic, exquisitely conceived, and smoothly and effectively expressed.—*N. Y. Express.*

LAMENT OF THE WIDOWED INEBRIATE.

I'm thinking on thy smile, Mary—
Thy bright and trusting smile—
In the morning of our youth and love,
Ere sorrow came—or guile;
When thine arms were twined about my neck,
And mine eyes looked into thine,
And the heart that throbbed for me alone,
Was nestling close to mine!

I see full many a smile, Mary,
On young lips beaming bright;
And many an eye of light and love
Is flashing in my sight;
But the smile is not for my poor heart,
And the eye is strange to me,
And a loneliness comes o'er my soul
When its memory turns to thee!

I'm thinking on the night, Mary,
The night of grief and shame,
When with drunken ravings on my lips,
To thee I homeward came;
O, the tear was in thine earnest eye,
And thy bosom wildly heaved,
Yet a smile of love was on thy cheek,
Though the heart was sorely grieved.

But the smile soon left thy lips, Mary,
And thine eye grew dim and sad;
For the tempter lured my steps from thee,
And the tempter drove me mad;
From thy cheek the roses quickly fled,
And thy ringing laugh was gone,
Yet thy heart still fondly clung to me,
And still kept trusting on.

O, my words were harsh to thee, Mary,
For the wine cup made me wild,
And I chid thee when thine eyes were sad,
And I cursed thee when they smiled.
God knows I loved thee then,
But the fire was in my brain,
And the curse of drink was in my heart,
To make my love a bane.

'Twas a pleasant home of ours, Mary,
In the spring time of our life,
When I looked upon thy sunny face,
And proudly called thee, wife—
And 'twas pleasant when our children played
Before our cottage door;
But the children sleep with thee, Mary,
I ne'er shall see them more.

Thou'rt resting in the church-yard, now,
And no stone is a' thy head;
But the sexton knows a drunkard's wife
Sleeps in that lowly bed;
And he says the hand of God, Mary,
Will fall with crushing weight
On the wretch who brought thy gentle life
To its untimely fate.

But he knows not of the broken heart
I bear within my breast,
Nor the heavy load of vain remorse,
That will not let me rest;
He knows not of the sleepless nights,
When, dreaming of thy love,
I seem to see thine angel eyes
Look coldly from above.

I have raised the wine cup in my hand,
And the wildest strains I've sung,
Till with the laugh of drunken mirth
The echoing air has rung;
But a pale and sorrowing face looked out
From the glittering cup on me,
And a trembling whisper I have heard
That I fancied breathed by thee.

Thou art slumbering in the peaceful grave,
And thy sleep is dreamless now,
But the seal of an undying grief
Is on thy mourner's brow;
And my heart is chill as thine, Mary,
For the joys of life have fled,
And I long to lay my aching breast
With the cold and silent dead.

SMALL NOTES.

During a brief absence from our post, there appeared an article in the "Standard," in relation to the issue of small notes by Banks, which we should certainly have noticed, had it met our eye at the time. We find the following reply to the article in the last "Newbernian," which we heartily subscribe to, and endorse as our own:

"The Raleigh Standard is out upon the Banks of this State, on account of their issuing small notes for the accommodation of the public. That such an arrangement should meet with opposition from men engaged in business transactions, is not a little surprising; but the Standard must have a hobby. That print is in theory an advocate of the Bentonian hard money scheme, but in practice, is compelled to dissent. It only complains of the issue of *small* bills because the *dear people* are apt to be injured by the operation, while the rascally Banks reap a large harvest from the issue. We are sorry that we live in an age when such cant and humbuggery pass current with a large number of the community. Now does not every man of common sense know that in our State, specie is not so abundant as to enable us to dispense with small bills;—that if it was never so abundant it is not so convenient. If however, there is a super-abundance of coin among us, and these small bills are so mischievous in their tendency, why is it that the specie does not force them out of circulation? The Banks do not compel their circulation, nay, they are ready to receive them at any time in payment of dues, or if the holders prefer it, to plank up the specie for them. The truth is, the Banks are blamed at one time for not affording such facilities to the public, and then they are abused because they do. If specie is scarce, they are in fault; if a sound paper currency is not afloat, they ought to be crushed, and so on to the end of the chapter. The conduct of the enemies of the Banks reminds us of a remark of the eccentric Lorenzo Dow. Speaking of certain theological views, he affirmed there was no chance for certain sinners, according to that theory; for, said he, "If you do what God commands, you'll be damned, or if you don't you'll be damned." So it is with the anti-Bankmen, the Banks are to be damned any how. For our part, we find money so scarce now-a-days, we are thankful for small favors, and therefore, never refuse a *small* bill. We recollect that $3 is the price of our subscription, and we would say to our friends, send in your *small* bills."

A CONTRAST.

There are at present, so many persons convicted in the city of New York, for crimes and misdemeanors, that there is not room in the city prison to confine them all, and the keeper has been compelled to place about thirty in a pen, formed of high pickets, in the room of his establishment.

At the last term of the County Court of Sampson County, (N. C.) the jail of that county was without an occupant.

The above paragraphs, containing a plain and unvarnished statement of facts, are well calculated to cause the reader to have feelings both of sorrow and of joy. It is sorrowful to know that in one portion of our country there are so many persons who have been guilty of transgressing the law, and who are suffering punishment for their misdeeds; while it is joyful to turn from the contemplation of this appalling state of affairs, for the purpose of enjoying the soothing reflection that there is at least one section of our country where the inhabitants seem to have profited by the advice, "cease to do evil, learn to do well."

We do not wonder that the citizens of our sister State of North Carolina, are proud of her—that they speak of her as a pattern of excellence—and that they heartily join in the shout of

"Hurrah, hurrah for the good old North State."

Cherau Gazette.

ALMOST INCREDIBLE.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Animal Magnetism.—A few days since, a large tumor was taken from the shoulder of Mrs. Dunn, wife of the Principal of the Academy at Hempstead, L. I., without pain, she having been put in a mesmeric sleep. After the operation was finished, "Mr. Dunn, by a few reverse passes, restored her to consciousness. In reply to an observation that she had had quite a nap, she said she had, and that she felt better for it. The tumor having been mentioned, she was told that the physician had examined it, and had concluded to do nothing more with it at present. She expressed considerable disappointment, and being asked if she would consent next week to be mesmerized, and have it taken out, she answered in the negative, and said that if it became necessary to have it removed, she would prefer to be in a state of consciousness. Dr. French asked her if she had experienced any pain or uncomfortable sensation during her sleep. She said she had not, and the Dr. then asked her what she would think if he should tell her it had been removed. She turned her eyes towards her shoulder, and perceiving a small spot of blood lower down on her dress, with a countenance indicating much anxiety, she asked her husband if it was out. The tumor was now shown to her, and she evinced considerable agitation." The parties to this transaction, says the Brooklyn Eagle, are all well known in Hempstead, and their standing and position are such as to preclude all idea of deception.

Support your Local Newspaper.—Let no man relinquish the newspaper published in his own neighborhood, for the sake of taking some other larger, cheaper, or more popular paper published abroad. The newspaper published in one's own vicinity, is always, as a general rule, more valuable than any other—if it be for nothing but for the advertisements; aye, the much abused and somewhat neglected advertisements, are the thermometer of the place, and often the key which opens the door to excellent bargains. It is of no little importance for the farmer to know what is going on in his own market town, the competition in selling goods and in buying produce—the settlement of estates—the sale of stocks, &c. We venture to say, there is not one man who may not every year much more than save the price of subscription to his neighboring newspaper, from its advertising columns alone; and on this ground, exhort all to patronize their own newspapers.—*Raleigh Register.*

Improved Fire Engine.—Mr. Earnest Mars, cabinet-maker, of this city, has invented a mode of propelling the Fire Engine, by which it can be worked by a less number of men, and with much greater ease than by the brake, the present mode. By means of a screw, turned in a moment by a crank attached, the machine is lifted from the ground when required to be set in motion, and the hind wheels made to serve as fly wheels. With the aid of a rope attached to the by wheels, the machine can be worked by 8 men, or 200, so that any persons at a fire disposed to lend a hand have only to lay hold of the rope, and assist to give motion to the fly wheels. Mr. M. has obtained a patent, and a machine on his plan is in process of erection, and will be ready for service, under the direction of the Fire Department, in a few days. It will save the almost insupportable labor now experienced by our firemen, and be without doubt, a most invaluable improvement.—*N. Y. Express.*

AMERICAN TEA.—It appears from the September Number of the Southern Planter, that a successful attempt has been made in Virginia to cultivate the Chinese Tea Plant. Mr. N. Puckett, who has given considerable attention to the subject, is to have specimens of his tea in the Henrico Agricultural Fair in November.

Effect of Guano on Vines and Orange Trees.—Mr. Drivers, in Madeira, in February last, used four bags of guano on four acres of vines, the result of which is that he has fourfold the quantity of grapes produced on former years, which, of course, will yield four times the quantity of wine, unless bad weather occurs between this and the vintage. Mr. D. also tried it with orange trees, which have given nearly double the usual number, and much larger in size.

The Washington Union is trying at this late day to argue away the baseness of Polk's Kane letter. Labor lost! There is not an intelligent man of any party in the Union, who does not know that that letter was written on purpose to cheat the "democracy" of Pennsylvania into a belief that Polk would sustain the tariff of 1842. We all know that the banners of the democracy of this State displayed the motto, "Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of 1842"—and that the Kane letter was appealed to, to prove the truth of the motto. It is enough in all conscience that such an infamous proceeding answered its end. In the name of decency let us see no more attempts to falsify such notorious history.

North American.

HUSBANDRY AND HOUSEWIFERY.

Claims of Agriculture upon the Business of the country.—In the first number of the "Farmer's Library," edited by John S. Skinner, Esq., among other interesting and useful matter, is an article with the above caption. The writer in comparing the fluctuating prospects of the merchant and manufacturer with those of the farmer, says:

"Singular as it may seem to the unreflecting, the statistics of our cities and towns will prove that the operations of the trading world are subject to more than lottery-like uncertainty, for whereas, in lotteries there may be not "two blanks to a prize," there is still a larger proportion of disaster resulting to persons whose fortunes are embarked in trade.

The history of the trading community, in almost any given district, conclusively proves the startling fact that full three quarters (aye, even a larger portion) of merchants and manufacturers are driven from their stores with shattered fortunes and minds depressed; aggravated by the reflection that in prosperity they had neglected to make suitable provision of agricultural property and knowledge, which would have proved a comfortable homestead, at least, for their declining years—thus guarded their families from being thrown upon the cold charity of the world, or from having recourse for a wretched and precarious livelihood, to some revolting employment.

Though Farming holds out no decoying hopes of large fortunes to be speedily realised, it furnishes, if pursued with economy and industry, in the first place a certain shelter, with unfailing means of comfort and independence to those who apply their intellect as well as diligence in cultivating the soil; and in what branch of industry can intellect be more advantageously employed for promoting individual happiness and national welfare?

Let those who have not carefully reflected on these matters, now maturely consider the statements, made by Gen. Dearborn in a lecture delivered before the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. While contrasting Agricultural and Mercantile pursuits he remarks that men should instil into their sons the love of Agriculture. He declared that he would prefer a cottage in the country, with five acres of ground, to the most splendid palace that could be erected in the city, if he must depend upon the success of merchandize to support it.

He then went on to say, "that having been some fifteen years in the custom-house, in Boston, he was surprised to find at the close of his term, an entire new set of men doing business there. This induced him to look into the subject, and he ascertained, after much time and research, that ninety-seven out of every hundred who obtained their livelihood by buying and selling, failed or died insolvent. He then submitted his calculation to an old merchant of great experience, who confirmed it in every particular."

"The statement made by General Dearborn, appeared to me so startling, so appaling," says an intelligent observer, "that I was induced to examine it with much care, and I regret to say I found it true. I then called upon a friend of mine, a great antiquarian, a gentleman always referred to in all matters relating to the city of Boston, and he told me that in the year 1809, he took a memorandum of every person on Long Wharf, and that in 1840 [which is as long as a merchant continues business] only five in one hundred remained. They had all in that time either failed or died destitute of property. I then went to a very intelligent director of the Union Bank, (a very strong bank,) he told me that the bank commenced business in 1798, that there was then but one other bank in Boston, the Massachusetts bank, and that the bank was overrun with business, that the clerks and officers were obliged to work until 12 o'clock at night, and all Sundays; that they had occasion to look back a year or two ago, and they found that of the one thousand accounts which were open with them in starting, only six remained; they had, in the forty years, either all failed or died destitute of property. Houses whose paper passed without a question had all gone down in that time. Bankruptcy, said he, is like death, and almost as certain; they fall single and alone, and are thus forgotten, but there is no escape from it, and he is a fortunate man who fails young.

Another friend told me that he had occasion to look through the Probate Office a few years since, and he was surprised to find that over ninety per cent. of all the estates settled there were insolvent. And within a few days, I have gone back to the incorporation of our banks in Boston. I have a list of the directors since they started. This is, however, a very unfair way of testing the rule, for bank directors are the most substantial men in the community. In the old bank, over one-third had failed in forty years. I am sorry to present to you so gloomy a picture, and I trust you will instil into your sons, as General Dearborn recommends, a love of agriculture, for in the mercantile pursuits they will fail to a dead certainty."

From the Editorial Chit-chat of 'Neal's Saturday Gazette.'

Concealed Weapons.—Unless a man has the most perfect command of himself—sure of it—under all possible circumstances of excitement and provocation—unless he is positive that his blood can never overthrow his judgment, and that sick or well—drunk or sober—(some men will get drunk)—assailed or assailing—his reason must always predominate over his passions—he had better leave his bowie knife, sword-cane or patent revolvers at home, and go forth into the world with nothing about him but nature's weapons—his hands—and if they are not enough, why then, perhaps his legs will answer. But, in all seriousness, you are safer without that ugly instrument in your pocket—you, my young friend of fever-heat—a great deal safer than you are with it—inasmuch as it is better sometimes to endure insult and even outrage, than to stand the chance, suddenly and unexpectedly, of finding your hands imbrued in blood and your soul laden with a crime that will embitter all your future life with remorse. In the first place, no man can be disgraced but by himself—we are perfectly satisfied of that—superior strength may fell him to the earth—but a disparity of muscular power is not disgrace—and then again, admitting that the emergency may arise when it will be proper to resort to extreme measures of self-defence—for we do not deny that there are such in the best regulated communities—still, in the proportion of a hundred to one, your deadly weapon is dangerously at hand, in moments when it should not be resorted to, though the impulses of rage will prompt to use it, Think, therefore—we beg of you—as you deposit those means of death about your person and go forth into the turmoil of existence, that happy and innocent as you are now, the lapse of an hour may behold you a self-condemned murderer—not punished by law, perhaps—but blasted in public estimation—accursed in your own thought—wishing, in very agony of soul, that the victim were yourself. Not possible? But it is possible—ay, and probable—we read of it every day—there are hundreds of evidences that it is both possible and probable; and they that rely too much on their self-control in this particular, will find themselves deceived. And besides, as to manliness—courage—confidence in himself—yes, as to honor, too—who has the highest claims to these—the man who walks without concealed advantages, or the other who moves a magazine of arms, hidden, secreted, out of sight and unsuspected?—Is there not fear in the very fact?—If weapons must be worn, let them be worn legally, in the face of the sun.

Decision.—There are two traits of character—partly natural and partly acquired—which contribute largely to comfort and happiness—decision of mind and promptitude of action. In regard to the first, we are not sure, indeed, whether it be not better to risk the chance of sometimes being wrong, rather than to encourage the miserable habit of irresolution, which ensures a succession of failures and never leads to victory; while a procrastinating temper, however clear the judgment, continually suffers the important moment to pass away unimproved. Train yourself to it, then—learn to say "yes" or "no," before it be too late to render them available, and when you have said yes or no, follow up the course of action thus indicated before the purpose cool. Never permit yourself to dawdle with a "well—I don't know—hum—haw—I can't say how about it," but, if you want time to think, ask time to think: and then, "yes" or "no." Bless you, life is too short to spend so much of it in shifting from one leg to the other like a goose, and in twisting your buttons like a gander.—Know your own mind—jump along, and get out of the way, like Daniel Tucker.

☞ V. B. PALMER, *at his several Offices, Tribune Buildings, New York,—corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia,—No.* 12 *State street, Boston,—and S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, is duly authorised to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper in those cities.*

As are also, Messrs. MASON & TUTTLE, *at the Merchants' Exchange, New York.*

The extensive circulation of the "Observer," particularly among the Merchants of the Southern and Western parts of North Carolina, makes it the best medium for advertising the business of Northern Merchants.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is now offering about **1200** ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND, well timbered, lying on the west side of Lumber River, one mile from the river, and four from Floral College. There is a never-failing stream running through the above mentioned land, on which it is easy to erect Mills.

Any person wishing to purchase will do well to give me a call before the 10th of October, as I will leave for Mississippi about that time. Terms made known when application is made to the subscriber. Address the subscriber at Montpelier, Richmond county, N. C.

CALVIN BLUE.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77-2w

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

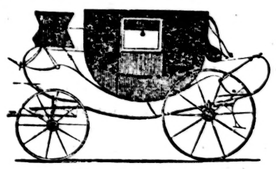
THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, June Term, 1845, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

D. B. McARN, *Adm'r*

August 5, 1845. 70tf

CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The Proprietors of the National Intelligencer, in order to meet the wishes of those whose circumstances or inclination do not allow them to subscribe even to a weekly Washington paper during the whole year, have determined to issue, during each session of Congress, a weekly sheet styled "The Congressional Intelligencer," to be devoted exclusively to the publication, as far as its limits will permit, of the Proceedings of both Houses of Congress, and Official Reports and Documents connected therewith, including *a complete official copy of all the Acts passed by Congress during the session.*

To bring the price within the means of every man who can read, the charge for this paper will be for the *first* session of each Congress One Dollar, and for the *second* session of each Congress half a Dollar.

The price of the Congressional Intelligencer, to be issued on each Wednesday during the approaching Session of Congress, will therefore be One Dollar, paid in advance.

To enlarge upon the value, to those who take no newspaper from Washington, of this publication, containing an impartial but necessarily abbreviated account of the Proceedings in Congress, including an authentic official copy of all the laws passed during the session, would be needless. The man who takes no such paper ought to take one, if he does not prefer remaining ignorant of what most nearly concerns his own destiny, and that of his family and of his posterity for ever.

When six copies are ordered and paid for by one person, a deduction of one-sixth will be made from the price; that is to say, a remittance of Five Dollars will command six copies of the Congressional Intelligencer for the next Session. A remittance of Ten Dollars will secure thirteen copies; and for Fifteen Dollars remitted from any one person or place, twenty copies will be forwarded.

Payment in advance in all cases is indispensable.

WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

This paper, being made up of such portion of the contents of the National Intelligencer proper as can be compressed within the compass of a single newspaper, continues to be issued and mailed to subscribers every Saturday at Two Dollars a year, payable in advance in all cases—no account being opened with subscribers to the weekly paper.

To bring this paper yet more nearly within the reach of such as desire to take *by the year* a cheap paper from the seat of the General Government, a reduction will be made in the price of it where a number of copies are ordered and paid for by any one person or association at the following rates:

For Ten Dollars six copies will be sent.

For Twenty Dollars thirteen copies; and

For each sum of Ten Dollars, above Twenty, eight copies will be forwarded; so that a remittance of Fifty Dollars will command thirty-seven copies.

NEW BOOKS.

THE SMUGGLER, by James, 25 cts.; Evelyn, by Anna Cora Mowatt, 50; Parsonage of Mora, by Frederika Bremer, 13; Breach of Promise, 25; Louisa Mildmay, 13; Whims and Oddities, by Hood, 50; Whimsicalities, by ditto, 50; Fairy Legends, by Croker, 50; Destiny, or the Chief's Daughter, 40; Arthur O'Leary, by Lever, 31; Big Bear of Arkansas, and other Tales, 50; Two Husbands, by Arthur, 25; Temptation, or the Watch Tower of Koat-Ven, by Eugene Sue, 25; Latreaumont, or the Court Conspirator, by ditto, 31; The Monk, by M. G. Lewis, 25; Pictorial Bible, No. 34; Wandering Jew, No. 15; together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

August 30, 1845.

TO PRINTERS.
Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 *Ann Street.*

September 1, 1845. 75-6m

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Firm of D. & W. McLAURIN, will confer a special favor by settling up as soon as possible; and those having claims will please present them for settlement. We can be found next door West of Mr. Hale's Book Store, Wagon Yard Building.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 17, 1845. 63-tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,
No. 9 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq., }

Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.
Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, desiring to remove to the West, offers for sale his valuable possession of

LAND,

In Robeson county, consisting of two separate tracts, one containing over 800 acres of well timbered Land, lying on the West side of Shoe Heel, within three-fourths of a mile of a good Landing, with a good road passing through the Plantation. On it are three new log houses, and cleared land enough to employ four or five hands. It has also a reed pasture belonging to it, sufficient to winter 60 head of cattle.

The other, on which I reside, contains over 700 acres of well timbered Land, lying on the road leading from Lumberton to Bennettsville, one mile from McInnis's Bridge. It has about 100 acres under cultivation, with a comfortable Dwelling and the necessary out-houses.

A fair price will be allowed for young Negroes in payment. For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, by calling or addressing him at Queensdale P. O.

D. McQUEEN.

August 14, 1845. 76tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1845.

William Ritter **vs.** John R. Ritter, Adm'r, and others.

Petition for Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Everet Ritter, a Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, otherwise the Petition will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday in July, A. D. 1845, and of American Independence the 70th year.

A. C. CURRY, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 76-6w

GRAY'S OINTMENT AND BECKWITH'S PILLS.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received and for sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

July 21, 1845.

New Groceries, &c.
THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE taken the New Brick Store on Hay street, joining the Store of Mr. Latterloh, where they will soon be supplied with their usual STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c.

They have this day received, and offer for sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
2 hhds. ditto St. Croix ditto,
50 bags green Rio COFFEE.

☞ **The Auction and Commission Business** will be attended to as usual.

Their Store is commodious and safely located on account of fire.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 7, 1845. 71tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, intending to remove from where he now resides, offers to sell the PLANTATION on which he lives, lying on the West side of Deep River, 44 miles from Fayetteville, containing **704 Acres,** part of which is in a state of high cultivation. On the premises is a good Dwelling House and all necessary outbuildings. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to come and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as it is a desirable situation. Terms made known when application is made to the Subscriber. Address the Subscriber at William Watson's Bridge P. O., Moore county.

NEVIN MACLERAN.

August 13, 1845. 72tf

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have connected themselves in business under the Firm of

MALLETT & HUSKE,

And have taken a Store opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

C. B. MALLETT.
WM. HUSKE.

August 18, 1845. 72-2m

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into a copartnership under the Firm of

H. W. Beatty & Co.,

For the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS in the town of Wilmington, N. C. They will give particular attention to the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores; the receiving and forwarding goods, and the sale and purchase of goods for the back country.

We would respectfully solicit a portion of public patronage, and pledge our best exertions to give satisfaction.

H. W. BEATTY.
JOHN C. LATTA.

July 16, 1845. 67-3m

$250 REWARD

WILL be given by the corporate authorities of Fayetteville to any person who shall give such information as may lead to the detection and conviction of the individual who fired the Town on the morning of Friday the 13th inst.

WARREN WINSLOW,
Magistrate of Police.

Fayetteville, June 16, 1845.

A CARD.

MY friends will see by list of sufferers in the late Fire, that I have been burnt out. I have taken a Store in Mrs. McRae's Brick Buildings, three doors below Mr. David Shaw's Confectionary. I shall to-day open the GOODS that I have saved from the Fire, and I hope the public will be disposed to patronise me with the same liberality that they have heretofore done.

It must strike every one so forcibly, that it seems almost unnecessary to say to those indebted to me, that immediate payment of their dues would be a great relief to my embarrassed condition, and will be duly appreciated.

H. LEETE.

June 17, 1845. 63tf

PRINTING PAPER for Sale.

HAVING enlarged the "Observer" beyond its former size, a lot of 40 Reams superior PAPER, 33 by 23 inches, and weighing 32 lbs. to the ream, will be sold at $4 per ream, Cash—a price barely covering cost and charges.

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of leaving the State, offers for sale his Valuable Tract of **LAND** lying on Indian Creek, in Chatham County, containing upwards of **1000** Acres, adjoining the Lands of Wiley Roberts, Peter Evans, and others. On said Tract are about 300 Acres of fine low grounds, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. Persons wishing to buy are requested to come and examine for themselves.

WM. A. HAYES.

Chatham County, August 22, 1845. 73-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS on his individual account, one door West of the Methodist Church, nearly opposite the Post Office, and from past experience he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to such as patronise him. He hopes, by his untiring exertions, to please, and his attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, August 25, 1845. 73-3m

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE
IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED

From 113 Pearl Street to
44 CEDAR STREET,
Near William Street.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings,* embracing every variety of

American and Foreign PRINTS

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

FEVER AND AGUE.
Dr. Turner's Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever Pills,

A SAFE, speedy, and certain cure for Ague and Fever and Chills and Fever, without the aid of any other Medicine.

☞ A supply of this well known valuable Medicine for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Sept. 5, 1845. 75-tf

Please take Notice.
J. C. THOMSON

WOULD take this method of informing his friends and the citizens of Fayetteville, with the surrounding country, that owing to the late Fire, he has removed his

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE TSORE

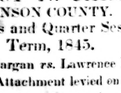
To Gillespie street, in the Tin Store occupied by Mr. F. T. Ward, where he would be happy to wait on all such as may favor him with a call; and hopes that all those wishing to buy Goods to suit the pressure of the times will visit him, as he is determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only—preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling.

☞ Don't forget the place, on the East side of Gillespie street, midway between the Market Square and the State Bank.

He would also acknowledge his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage, and still hopes to merit a continuance of the same, by promptness and strict attention to business.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

June 16, 1845. 64tf



EDWIN GLOVER,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS REMOVED to the Store occupied by Mr. James Baker, opposite the Cape Fear Bank. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

July 12, 1845. 67tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about 12 months ago, a Negro Woman named MARY. Said Mary is 21 or 22 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and stands quite erect; she has a large mouth, very thick lips, and large prominent fore teeth. She is supposed to be lurking about in the neighborhood, or about the plantation of Maj. Watson, in Robeson county. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me, or $15 for her confinement in any jail, or for such information as will lead to my apprehending her.

DUNCAN McINTYRE.

Stewartsville, Richm'd co., July 28, 1845. 70tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1845.

Jacob Hubbard **vs.** Philip Gatewood.

Original Attachment levied on Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Philip Gatewood, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norflect D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 25.] 74-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1845.

Atlas J Dargan **vs.** Lawrence Moore.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Lawrence Moore, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norflect D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 25.] 74-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1845.

John D. Smith **vs.** Alexander D. McRae.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Alexander D. McRae, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norflect D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, *C. C. C.*

[Pr. adv. $2 25.] 74-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1845.

Daniel McIver **vs.** Alexander D. McRae.

Original Attachment levied on Land

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Alexander D. McRae, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norflect D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d